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CHICAGO. EN CUEPS.

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PETS, Lounges, Sofas, Eds. POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs UTTERS & CO.

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in Engiand:
First Cabin, \$65 to \$100, according to accommodation; Second-Cabin, \$65; Third Cabin, \$35; Steerage,
\$27. including everything as above.
Return ticheta, at very reduced rates, available
through England or France.
Steamers marked thus * 40 not carry steerage passenSteamers marked thus * 40 not carry steerage passen-

STATE LINE.

North German Lloyd.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Gisagow:
ETHIOFIA, July 14, 8 am BOLIVIA. July 28, 7 a m
VICTORIA. July 21, 2 pm BWONIA. ABE. 4, noon
New York to Gisagow. Liverpool, or Londonderry.
Cabins, 86 to 880. Intermediate, 38; sieerage, 828.
New York to Southampton and London:
ELYSIA. July 21, 29, m. UTOPIA. Aux. 4, noon
Cabins 855, to 870; Steerage, 828.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
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NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

New York to Queenstewn and Liverpool.

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SPAIN, July 14, 8:30 s. m. | EGYPT, July 28, 8 s. m.

FOR LONDON.

CANADA, July 5, 11 s. m. | GREECK, July 18, 10 s. m.

Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets. \$26, cur
rency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and
ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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est, payable once a year.

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NOTICE

Thomas Dean.

THE DAVIS PATENT "BREAD CUTTER"

SEWER PIPE, Drain Tile and Cement, and Flue Lining.

W. M. DEE, 22 Quincy and 87 Jackson, between and Dearborn.



PRESSING FORWARD.

The Russian Advance Near the Southern Border of Bulgaria.

Reports of a Battle Thursday in the Vicinity of Biela.

Prince Charles' Army on the Danube Forty Thousand Strong.

Fresh Russian Levies Still Pouring Through Roumania.

Russians and Turks Now Claim Possession of Bayazid.

Russian Investing Force Still Remains Before Kars.

Mukhtar Pasha Preparing to Give Battle to the Invaders.

British Influence Now Keeps

Greece Out of the Conflict. Bismarck Declares that Mediation Is at Present Im-

possible.

The Cuban Patriots Give Evidence that the Insurrection Is Not

Suppressed. IN EUROPE. THE BOUMANIAN ARMY.

By Cable to The Chicago Tribune. LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SALISBURY STREET, W. C., July 13.-The anian army concentrated near Kalafat numbers over 40,000, not counting the reerves who have been called into quarters. Large stores or provisions have been forrarded to the Danube, and pontoons and arges brought to the mouth of the Timok.

for war has been found by the English jourals in the establishment of a provisional Government in Bulgaria, and in making Russian the official language. This is regarded as fresh evidence that Russia is bent on the omplete subjugation and annexation of

PUSHING SOUTH. achments have reached Gabrowa, near the

REPORTED OUTRAGES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—Many Mussulans, with their wives and children, fleeing before the Russians, have been killed by Bul-garians in the Khan Bogaz defile, between Pirnova and Kezaulik.

LONDON, July 13.—A Bucharest correspondent reports that the Prince of Roumania has assumed command of the army.

The official Moniteur contains decrees ordering credits for hospital tents and military police, in view of the impendion

BUSTCHUK BLOCKADED. St. Petersburg, July 13.—A Bucharest cor-respondent says it is officially reported to-day that Rustchuk is blockaded by Russians. The Czar has arrived at Fratesti, a station or the Bucharest & Giurgevo Railroad, where, according to some accounts, he is about to take

up his residence.
The advanced guard of ANOTHER RUSSIAN CORPS
has arrived at Plotesti.
It is reported that a camp for 80,000 men is

ASIA MINOR.

SIRON OF KARS.

LONDON, July 18.—A dispatch from Kars, July 8.—A dispatch from Kars, July 8.—A dispatch from Kars, with eighteen field and six montain guus. So this terribly energetic old Reman. It is, strictly bettellors of infantity, advanced from Kirkbun ar to Wahiran-Male, eight miles south of Kars, and thus morning Mikhtar Pasha rode in, leaving his forces intreached at Wahiran-Kale. Sir Aprold Kimball. British military stache, also came in, and went over the batteries on he Karidagh redoubt, the eastermost position, where the bombardment has been heaviers. Yesterday there was very heavy firing on both sides. The Russian headquarters are at Zaim, eight miles to the northeast, but their batteries are advanced to within 4.000 yagis cast of here. The Turkish loss during the sleep, has been trifling; that of the Russians is unknown. Their fire was most accurate, and, for some days, make been overwheiming. Over 2,000 shells, from fifteen and eighteen centimeter guns, were thrown into the piace in one day. Makhtar Pasha proposes to intrench himself and revicted Kars for the winter. At present its well supplied with stores and ammunition, and prisess are cheaper than in Erzeroum. The special control of the Sculland Tard detective force, and a Soliton manuel Froggati, were surraigned at the batteries of here. The Turkish loss during the sleep, has been overwheiming. Over 2,000 shells, from fifteen and eighteen centimeter guns, were thrown into the piace in one day. Makhtar Pasha proposes to intrench himself and revicted and the strongs of the strongs to the strongs of the grant the surray, accusated of conspiracy and should be surray and should be surrough the bendings about the surrough the bendings appeared to the constitution of the Transport of the Sculland Tard detective force, and a Soliton that the late of the Transport of the Sculland Tard detective force, and a Soliton that the product of the Transport of the Sculland Tard detective force, and a Soliton that the bendings are the surrough the

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877-TWELVE PAGES. health good. They are most enthusiastic. The cused. Froggatt was admitted to bail in \$2,500, but ball was refused in the case of the officers.

impregnable."

BAYAZID.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch from Erzeroum states that the attempt of the Russians, under Gen. Tergukasoff, to relieve the besieged garrison at Bayazid, has failed, notwithstanding that the garrison made a determined sortic.

ANOTHER DAYAZI.

The Russians, after suffering a severe loss, retreated to Mount Ararat, where they were again defeated. The Turks took many prisoners and six runs.

ers and six guns. PREPARING FOR BATTLE

Kars, July 18.—Mukhtar Pasha and the commandant of Kars are preparing a combined ttack on the Russian centre, consisting of Commandant of Nars are preparing a commandant of Nars are preparing a common attack on the Russian centre, consisting of forty-five battalions of infantry, two regiments of dragoons, six regiments of Cossacks, and thirteen field batteries. More than thirty siege batteries are in position 4,000 metres northeast

ANOTHER TURKISH REPORT.

ERZEROUM, July 13.—The following official telegram from Bayarid was published yeater-day: "The beseiged Russians having refused to surrender, the bombardment of the citidal has been recogned. Cam. Temphagon 1.

NOT ABANDONED.

BUCHAREST, July 13.—It is declared that, although the investment of Kars is interrupted, the siege has not been abandoned.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—A Russian official dispatch from Tifis states that the Turkish force defeated when Gen. Tergukasoff relieved ANOTHER INVASION.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—After the rein-

forcement of the Army of the Caucasus, even if necessary, by the troops from the Central Asiatic frontier, a second invasion of Armenia is meditated, commencing with the capture of Batoum and suppression of the Abchasian re-

VIENNA, July 13.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that a reserve of Cossacks, consisting of twenty regiments and ten batteries, in all 20,000 men, are preparing to follow the 12,000 men who have already marched from Saratova for Armenis. When ready, the army

GREECE.

BRITISH INPLUENCE SUCCEEDS LONDON, July 13 .- The adjournment of the Greek Chamber is believed to mean that the rained the ascendency over the war party, and that for the present, at least, apprehensions of Greek participation against Turkey will not be realized. As the participation of Greece would undoubtedly have been a further complication of the Eastern situation, this result will be of the Eastern situation, this result will be relcomed by those who have reared the failure of attempts to localize the war. On the other hand, it is probable that the friends of Russia, ade of Greece a further step of the British Cab-

ANTAGONISM TO BUSSIA They well argue that as the Canaria Ministry the demand of those who desired anti-Turkish measures, the adjournment of the Chamber without action must have been induced by very forcible representations on the part of England. It is highly probable that British influence has been a strong support to the peace policy of the King, but not necessarily in a sense hostile to Russia, and possibly without the knowledge of the British Ministers. The time for Greek

and as Greece looks rather to England than Russia as her natural protector, it may be well that the strained and uncertain relations between the great Powers has checked the agita-tion which a month ago threatened to drive Greece into immediate hostilities. Even a Cabinet strong in popular favor as the present one could hardly withdraw safely from the embarrassment of having a war with Turkey on its hands. When the not impossible event of British intervention against Russia should come to pass, the recognition of such possibility by the Greeks does not necessarily bring it nearer.

GENERAL.

A WORD FROM BISMARCK.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—The Russelen telegraphic agency says: "Prince Bismarck declares it to be his opinion that any mediation is at present impossible." at present impossible."

SERVIA AND ROUMANIA.

It is denied that a Convention exists between Roumania and Servia. Russia and Austria have agreed to give these principalities good advice without assuming the right to intervene.

NEW BALKAN ARMY.

LONDON, July 18.—A new Turkish army is to e raised for the defense of the Balkans.

A correspondent at Cettinge says: The concentration of several Montenegrin battalions has been ordered before Niesics, professedly for a siege of that place. Prince Nikita will refuse

constraints of several Montenegrin battalions has been ordered before Nissus, prosessedly for a siege of that place. Prince Nikita will refuse to entertain any overtures for truce.

WHO KNOWS.

WHO KNOWS.

WHO KNOWS.

WHO KNOWS.

WHO ROWS.

WHO ROWS.

WHO RA. July 18.—It looks very much as if Prince Charles' tour of inspection on the Danube may have convinced him that his army is not in such a state of preparation as to undertake the crossing of the river.

BEFORTED FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 14—5 a. m.—A Pera correspondent seeds the following, dated Friday evaning: "I have just heard on good authority that the Russians have been attacked simultaneously by Osman Pasha at Slevna and by Ahmed Eyoub Pasha at Monastey. The fighting lasted all Thursday and Friday. The Turks are getting the advantage."

A Bucharest correspondent says, under date of Friday might: "Rumors are afioat here that serious, but as yet indecisive, fighting is going on in the neighborhood of Bleia and Corest."

ANOTHER RUSSIAN CORES.

LONDON, July 18.—A dispatch from Kars, July 8, says: "Yesterday Mukhtar Pasha, with eighteen field and six montain guns, 500 regular small gap, and one of about 100 yards. Repairs will occupy at least one day.

ASIA MINOR.

SIEGE OF KRS.

LONDON, July 18.—A dispatch from Kars, July 8, says: "Yesterday Mukhtar Pasha, with eighteen field and str montain guns, 500 regular and 3,500 tregular cavalty, and thirty battalions of infantry, advanced from Kirkbunar to Wahiran Male, eight miles south of Kars, and this morning Mukhtar Pasha rode in leaving his forces intrenched at Wahiran-Kale. Sir Arnold Kimball, British military statche, also came in, and went over the batteries on he Karidagh redoubt, the easternost position, where the bombardment has been heaviest.

Conspiled to the control of the part of the par

THE SCAFFOLD.

The Committee was appointed to further the objects proposed.

Mr. Phelps, of St. Louis, moved the substitution of the term "American cotton" for the term "Orleans," which is at present used in quotations, on the ground that the latter was vague. The motion was rejected by a vote of 11 to 9.

Vague. The motion was rejected by a vote of 11 to 9.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, of Norfolk, Va., the Convention agreed to recommend that cotton be sold at Liverpool at net cash, without deduction, as at present.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, the Cotton Brokers' Association were requested to devise means of remedying the acknowledged defects of the present system of dealing in futures.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, it was resolved by a vote of 18 to 1 to take steps to organize an international Cotton Association. It was also resolved that official quotations of middling, low middling, and good ordinary should be given daily.

the next international conference at Liverpoot in 1879.

The President congratulated the Convention on the success of its labors. The proceedings then terminated.

Liverpool, July 13.—In the Cotton Convention, before the adjournment, a resolution was passed that efforts should be made to induce all countries who had not already done so to pass a law holding masters of vessels responsible for the safe delivery of cargoes. The Convention also agreed to recommend that, when eotton is sold on the spot, payment shall be in each before delivery if required.

THE WINDLEDON MEETING.

LONDON, July 13.—The Wimbledon meeting is very successful. The shooting for the Queen's prize is exceptionally good.

LONDON, July 13.—In the rifle contest at Wimbledon yesterday Ross, of the First Canada, made a tie with two British marksmen for the Prince of Wales prize. The ties will be shot off to-day.

THE SPANIARDS SUPPRESSING THE REBELLION NEW YORK, July 18.—A telegraph operator a

rate of jerked-beef dealer is not recorded."

The Foat, July 18.—A strong delegation of colored men waited yesterday upon the Executive Committee of the Cuban Learne, and gave formal expression to the sympathy of the colored residents of this city with the struggling Cubans. Petitions are to be sent to President Hayes and Congress urging upon the Government such immediate action as will tend most speedily to wipe out forever the foul blot of slavery.

HEALTH OF HAYANA.

New Orleans, La., July 13.—Letters are re-ceived from Henry C. Hall, Consul-General at Havana, in which be says: "The public bealth learn. No cases of yellow-lever have appeared among the shipping in the harbor. In the city typhoid and other malarial fevers prevail to a considerable extent, but I am informed that the only cases of yellow-fever are in the Military Hospital. At Dr. Belop's and other private hospitals there have been no cases for several months."

MEXICO.

A MUTUAL ARRANGEMENT PROBABLE.
NEW ORLEANS, La., July 13.—The News New Orleans, La., July 13.—The News' Brownsville (Texas) special says: "Gen. Canales and Gen. Devin have had a conference and had no difficulty in coming to an agreement in relation to suppressing raids. They were of opinion that they could render the bassage of troops from one side to the other unnecessary by discharging their respective duties. Gen. Canales thinks the publication of an order of such importance as that of the Secretary of War to Gen. Ord. without notice to Mexico, was disrespectful to the Diaz Government, but he waives that, and will co-operate with our authorities in any measures necessary to insure peace and to secure the preservation of order on both banks of the Bravo.

"It is the general opinion that Gen. Escobedo will attempt to set on foot an expedition to invade Mexico. It is not known what assurances he may have received from Contilia and Nieva Leon. As far as ascertained, the people of Tamaulipas are opposed to Lerdo."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PARIS, July 13.—The Union says the distinction drawn between Legitimist and Orleanist candidates has no meaning or justification. All the candidates recommended by the Right and Right Centre Committees are Monarchists.

Right Centre Committees are Monarchists.

NEWSPAPER PROSECUTION.

The Marseilles newspape; *L'Egalite du Pouple has been prosecuted for reporting a trial for insults to President MacMahon.

LONDON, July 13.—The Direct United States Cable Company to-day ratified, without division, the adoption of the resolutions approving a joint purse with the Anglo-American Company, and for the liquidation of the Company.

VIENNA, July 13.—The evening papers quality that Count Andrassy will make his retention of office dependent upon a settlement being arrived at relative to the Austro-Hungarian compromise, because he thinks in the present condition of foreign affairs unity is imperative.

SUICIDE.

Recial Disputch to The Problems.

St. Louis, July 18.—Frederick Doering, well known for many years in local political circles, formerly a member of the City Council, and Major of a regiment during the War, was found hanging by the neck in his store on Cass avenue this morning, the rope having been tastened to the joist above. A considerable sensation was created by the event, as Doering was a man of uniformly vivacious and jolly conduct. The act is alleged to be due to recent trouble between himself and wife, who discovered he had become involved in a llaison with a certain woman in the city, and also to financial embarrassment. Brought about by the delinquencies of his son, Gus Doering, a fast young man who was arrested a short time ago charged with embezziement of considerable sums of money from an Kau Claire (Wis.) company, which were settled by the father.

This morning Charles Trub, a Germa

Ghastly Climax Yesterday of a Remarkable Criminal Case.

Execution in Missouri of a Man Doomed on Circumstantial Evidence.

His Crime a Cowardly Assassination from Ambush.

Extraordinary Perplexities Enveloping Justice in His Trials.

erous Circumstances Which Condemned Him. Stern Refusal of the Govern

Perfect Concatenation of Treach

or of Missouri to Interpose Pardon.

ribly Piteous and Heartrending. Two Atrocious Colored Murder

The Scene on the Scaffold Hor-

ton, S. C. HANGED.

ers Hanged at Charles-

POINDEXTER EDMONDSON. the Rev. John Haynsworth, Methodist minister. Last night he slept very little, spending most of his time in prayer, frequently calling out in a frantic manner for mercy. This morning he arose at 5 o'clock, dressed himself, and at 6 partook of a light breakfast. He evinced great terror of his approaching doom, and prayed audibly at short intervals. At 8 o'clock

PRICE FIVE CENTS

took of a light breathers. He ermoed greater terror of the approaching to be fore the survey of the control of

their approved Elevator Bucket (of h hundreds of thousands are in use). for Price List, including Belting (rub-ind leather). Scops, Conveyers, &c. ass 54 and 56 Franklin-st. ING at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 at P. GORE & CO., GRATES AND MANTELS. CRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE ENTIELS.
PROBASCO & RUMNEY SASS NTATE-ST. July 14, at 9 o'clock, W. G. Crockery. HANDKERCHIEFS.

PIANOS!

Sole Agents for the North Chickering

Time Payments!

CARGO, LOAD, SINGLE TON.

FARM LOANS. D. K. PEARSONS & CO.,

Make Loans upon Improved Farms in Northern and Eastern Illinois at 8 per cent inter-

By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 20 Nassan-st., N. Y., In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPRETY, at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to
H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

\$25,000 at 7, \$8,000 to \$16,000 at 8, \$2,000 to \$2,500 at 10 per cent. House and large Grounds at Highland 10 per cent. Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st. 7 Per Cent. We have two amounts—one of \$17,000 and one of \$30,000—which we can loan at once on choice improved business property at 7 per cent. Other amounts at current rates.

Room 11, 102 Washington st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Is hereby given that all County orders dated prior to and including those dated April 3, 1877, being orders numbered up to and including No. 19, 350, will be paid on presentation. L. C. HUCK, County Treasurer.

Write Gt. Cheetham-st. or Ceylon, or J. W. FORTUNE, C. S. Ry., St. Thomas, Canada.

BATHS alone. SWIMMING Half-price for tae summer, at the Palmer House Turkish Bath.

euts uniform slices to any desired thickness. Hun-dreds sold. Enife and sharpener alone are worth the price. Send for circular. MERWIN CHURCH, Sole Agent. 250 Walnah-av.

OPTICIAN. MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13.—David Pearce and George Stevens, negroes, who waylaid, nurdered, and robbed a young man named Edings, near this city, May 11, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, were hanged at 11.25 this morning. They were baptized previous to the execution by a Catholic priest, with whom they left a full confession of their crime. They died without a struggle. About 200 persons witnessed the execution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

sul-General in New York, called ing on the 28th of June last and

of the policy-holders grumble because they had recently paid premiums now in danger of being lost to them. It appears the Company has been transacting business up to the last moment, and their agents have sent in business which was regularly received and money payments taken. Mr. Furber's part in the business of the Company attracts a large share of attention. If the statement was correct made by him at Albany last winter before the Insurance Committee of the Assembly, there remain inconsistencies between it and Superintendent Smyth's statement to be reconciled. He swore that, in his contracts with the Universal, he received from all the companies which he had to do within the State for eleven years and five months \$205,500 less his outgoes, and that this was all, either as profits on contracts or otherwise, something less than \$18,000 a year. According to Mr. Smyth's figures, Mr. Furber's receipts without his salaries were within three years by commissions, \$321,428.11; by contract with the Guardian, \$330,000; total, \$651,428.11. John H. Bewley, Secretary of the Company, says to-day: "The only statement we desire to make now in response to the report of Mr. Smyth is that this Company is not insolvent. It is able to pay all claims against it now, and all that may accrue in the future. Since Jan. 1 we have paid on an average claims amounting to \$35,000 per month. We can still continue such payments. We intend to fight against the action of the Insurance Department."

EDUCATIONAL.

Move to Bring Our Elementary Schools and Colleges into Closer Relations...Dr. Gregory's Offer to the High Schools of Illinois.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune, ockrone, Ill., July 12.—For some years t those interested in educational matters our bout the State have been discussing the institutions have tried the plan of accepting certified pupils from reputable local schools, without sufficiently guarding themselves against the poor scholarship liable to present itself for various causes; and the result has been unsatisfactory.

Dr. Gregory, of the Industrial University, has lately issued circulars, covering his proposition, to the graded High Schools of the State. These contemplate examination of candidates for the University by schools recognized as of proper standing, the results to be approved by the University by schools recognized as of proper standing, the results to be approved by the University authorities; and also the more marked recognition of schools which could fit pupils for any of the University courses, the latter to forfeit their relations with the University when they falled in the scholarship furnished. In a few pointed remarks, the other day, Prof. J. H. Blodgett. Principal of the Rockford High Schools, upon the occasion of Rockford sending its first locally-examined young man to the University, said:

The West Rockford High-School has been appointed as an examining-school. I welcome this as a new and mutual advantage. The University is not the only institution ready to recognize local effort. I may meption, as prominently of similar desire. Knox College, the institution under charge of the Hen. Newton Bateman, so many rears at the head of our State system of schools. Other similar institutions stand ready to welcome the High-Schools whenever we show that we can furnish candidates worthy of acceptance.

From the various comments coming from different parts of the State, educators seem to think that Dr. Gregory's plan gives the candidate a knowledge of his standing with the institution while at home, and without the expense of travel to it. It guards the institution from poor scholarship, and from the embarrassment of faulty examinations by those who have left home for prolonged residence there. It is

THE RAILROADS

Another War Imminent Between the Trunk Lines?

The Southwestern Association; he Burlington, and the Wabash.

Going East from Chicago. The Traffic Manager of the New York Central Talks Freely.

Rebates to "Eveners" on Live Stock

Just What the Big Pool Is Trying to Do. and What Will

Burst It. ANOTHER WAR IMMINENT. The announcement made by one or two New York papers that war has broken out again among the railroads, both on the East and West-bound freight business, is undoubtedly premature. The managers of the various roads centering in this city are unanimous in saying that they know of no open breach of faith on the part of any road, though such charges are con-tinually brought up, and unless something is done very soon to heal the differences which downward of the second vectors recovered in surveying an offender at the Nucleable of the process agreed as offender at the Nucleable of the Secondary of the S now exist between some of the lines another disastrous freight war must result. The complications are many, and it needs more than ordi-

rigidly maintained by the wabash and other roads they would at the expiration of thirty disy withdraw from the pool. Such notice is required by the rules of the Association the Southwestern pool is at an end, as it cannot be kept together if one of the principal lines withdraws from it. But it is hardly probable that it will come to this, for the Wabash cannot afford two bring on a disastrous war, and the probabilities are that it will now try to do the fair thing.

Another complication which needs immediate adjustment, if war is not to follow, is that in regard to the live-stock traffic. As is well known, the Chicago roads leading to the East formed a pool on this business about a year or two ago in order to stop competition. When doing this they overlooked the fact, however, that no such pool had been formed, or was about to be formed, by the lines leading cast from St. Louis and other Southwestern points. The roads from those points took advantage of this fact, and made rates much lower in proportion than those charged from Chicago. As a consequence, business was diverted in that direction, and the Chicago roads suffered severely. A serious rupture became imminent, and finally, to avoid such result, the St. Louis roads agreed to form a pool similar to that of the Chicago roads. The St. Louis roads did not agree to this, however, until the concession was made to them that the rates from St. Louis should be but five cents ligher than from Chicago, while herectore the difference had been eight cents. Of course the roads leading west from Chicago are greatly dissatisfied with this arrangement, and they demand that the arrangement should be readjusted. It is conceded of the managers of the St. Louis roads that there is an apparent discrimination of about \$15 per car in favor of St. Louis roads that there is an apparent discrimination of about \$15 per car in favor of St. Louis. Prom this it appears that the principal fault for the would not state who the "cremers" He would not state who the "cremers" He would not

count. The roads leading here from the west and southwest say they cannot stand this kind of thing long, and they are determined to take steps to get even with their competitors. Numerous and serious as these complications are, yet it is by no means certain that there will be another railroad war. The railroads have had too many severe and expensive lessons during the last few years to plunge headlong into another disastrous war, before every means of peaceable adjustment has been exhausted.

New York, July 13.—The Tribuse.

New York, July 13.—The Times publishes an interview with James H. Rutter, General Traffic Manager of the New York Central Railway, in which he says: "There is not the slightest intention on the part of the New York roads to allow the least injustice to be done the commerce of New York. When the pool was formed it was agreed that the amount of traffic from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore should be ascertained and aggregated, and if, under the working of the pool, it should be found that this efficiency aggregate processing.

should be ascertained and aggregated, and if, under the working of the pool, it should be found that this city carried a greater percentage of traffic, means should be adopted to prevent this, or the pool would be ended. Some months since William H. Vanderbilt assured the merchants of this city that he would at all times make as low rates from New York as he allowed to be made by his connections from Boston. When the pool arrangements were made, he guaranteed to the other trunk lines that he would see that the same rates were made as from Boston. This agreement I have taken measures to carry out. At the same time it was agreed by the Pennsylvanis, Baltimore & Ohio, and the Eric Railways, that they would maintain the full tariff rates from that point. It was further understood that, should the Central Vermont or Grand Trunk of Canada reduce the rates to such an extent as to interfere with the commerce of New York, the four trunk lines would reduce the rates as might be made, it being the intention of the pool, to meet such rates as might be made, it being the intention of the pool lines, jointly, and not severally, to meet all competition, whether by rail or water. It was also understood that, should the rates from Philadelphia and Baltimore be disturbed in any manner, such disturbance would be promptly met by the Eric and New York Central, not only from New York, but from Philadelphia and Baltimore, as these New York roads have recently perfected connections by which they can reach both the above-named cties. All rates from New York are first fixed to all Western points of competition, and thereafter rates from all other seaboard points are

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL. The choice of officers by the new Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad has resulted in the selection of President Sioan and all the old officers. Mr. H. B. Ledyard, the General Superintendent, has been promoted to the position of General Manager. This compliment is well deserved. Mr. Ledyard, although one of the youngest railroad managers in the country, has, since assuming charge of the Michigan Central, proven nimself to be a railroad man of unusual ability and talent. The road has greatcentral, proven nimself to be a railroad man of unusual ability and talent. The road has greatly improved since he assumed control, and if there is not another railroad war, he will uncoubtedly succeed in earning enough during the present year to declare a dividend of at least 6 per cent, a desideratum for which the stockholders have been fondly hoping for several years. It is rumornd that a Superintendent wit shortly be appointed to assist Mr. Ladyard in the performance of his arduous duties. The name of Mr. Henry C. Wentworth, the efficient General Telect and Passenger Agent of the road, is prominently mentioned in connection with this position. It is to be hoped that the rumor is true, for a better selection for the place could not possibly be made. Mr. Wentworth has been connected with the road for many years, and knows everything connected with its management, and especially its needs at this end of the line, where most of its business comes from. Ledyard and Wentworth will be a team which cannot easily

resident Sloan and General-Manager Ledyard are now on their way to the West to make a thorough inspection of the road and its branches. They will be in this city in a day or two.

A NEW ROUTE.

With the beginning of the present month, says the New York Tribune, another route was offered for Western freight, which may draw off says the New York Tribuns, another route was offered for Western freight, which may draw off some of the business of the trunk lines.

It is by way of the Old Dominion Steamship Line to Richmond, Va., connecting there with the Chesubeake & Ohio Rallroad to Huntington, West Va., the terminus of the line on the Ohio River. Freight there is transferred to the Chesupeake & Ohio packets, controlled by the railroad company, and forwarded to Cincinnati, which is the general distributing point. These connections were first established in April, 1873, but for the past year and a half, owing to the depression in rates, no Western freight has been solicited, and that sione has been taken which has been offered from time to time. "We are not to be considered as competing with the trunk lines," said H. W. Carr. General Agent of the Chesupeake & Ohio Rallroad, in this city, "but now that rates have reached a paving casis, there is no reason why we should not come time the market again, for in some respects we can offer many advantages to shippers."

It is claimed that by this route freight can be landed in Clucinnati about the same time as by the trunk lines, in from four to five days to Cincinnati, and six to seven to Chicago and St. Louis. Due allowance is made for possible delays, and it is claimed that, as a rule, less time will be required. In the time schedule, thirty-six hours is allowed by steamship to Richmond, and twelve hours from Richmond to Huntington. a distance of 420 miles; six hours for transfer to the fiver boats, and twelve hours on the Ohio River from Eunington to Chicago and St. Louis.

PARIS & DANVILLE.

due proportion of the west-bound business. The meeting which was held in this city last Wednesday has been without result, except the appointment of committees to find out whether some satisfactory arrangement in regard to this matter can be made. There is a probability that at the next meeting, which will be held at Niagara Falls soon, some compromise may be effected, but most freight-men are of the opinion that this whole apportion scheme is absurd, and that it will hardly give satisfaction to shippers and railroads, and that it must prove abortive in the end.

The fast-train difficulty is also far from being settled, and hostilities on this account may be gin again at any moment. The Wabash and the St. Louis roads continue to run fast trains, and the former road has placards posted at all the principal Western competing spints, an nouncing that its trains are makes eight and a half bours faster time than the roads via Chicago.

enough to pay tares. It is one of those un-fortunate North and douth ventures, and demonstrates the folly of trying to divert traf-fie from its natural east and west channel. There is no doubt but what the order of sale will be granted.

THE FAST-FREIGHT LINES. DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—Agents of the fast-freight lines which, in combination with the Eric and North Shore Dispatch last winter, held a meeting here to-day, when it was announced that the business of the consolidated line for six months ending May I showed an increase of six months ending May I showed an increase of \$25,078 tons, and a decrease of \$27,078 in expenses. Applications for admission to the Association were received from the Chicago & Alton and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads. The former application was granted. Consideration of the latter was deferred. The next meeting of the Line will be held at Niagara Falls July 25.

LOWER RATES. The General Freight Agents of the roads leading to the East from this city met a day or two ago and reduced the rates on oil-cake and soft lumber. The rates will be as follows

WHEATON COLLEGE.

President Blachard Speaks in His Own De--What the Hon. Jesse Wheaton Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Wheaton, Ill., July 13.—The meeting this ventug on the College question was called to order by President Blanchard, who asked Messrs. Thompson, Hiatt, and Wheaton to sit with him as Moderators. President Blanchard spoke one bour from a written speech, substantially as fol-

as Moderators. President Bjanchard stocke one hour from a written speech, substantially as follows:

For months past our College has been the subject of discussion, in which I have said but little. It was natural and just that there abould be anxiety concerning the dismission, and that his friends should give him a testimonial. But the Court-House meeting last Saturday and the resolutions adopted there pledged the few who voted for them to a relentiless war on the interests of the College of Wheaton and the cause of Christ.

I am hore to congratulate you on a happy Commencement, on a united Faculty and Board of Trustees, on a larger class of entered Soniers than for years before; and, strange as it may seem to some who have been misled, on a sound and properous ceneral and financial condition of the College. After some financial statements, he said: Seventeen years arothere were totally inadequate buildings and appliances, and a debt drawing 15 per cent interest, which it took over \$8,000 to cancel; after the debt was paid the College paid expenses for some years. The building debt was contracted more by the responsibility of other men than himself. July 1, 1873, the debt was \$13,685.5, the besides. On account of the interest it ran behind on an average only \$1,617. Il a year; much less than other colleges. God helping, the debt will be paid this year. Already over \$12,000 have been subscribed to aid the finances of the College. Mr. Isaac Claffin, as Auditor and Trustee, indorsed the loans that were made to the building fund, and Prof. Webster had every cent paid him which was due him from this fund.

The gentlemen calling Saturday's meeting wished wheston conducted like ordinary colleges, but it was never intended to be equaled his ordinary colleges, that as citteren they should be compelled to abjure their oaths. The Wesleyans poured on the churches of Christ; that they are unfit to be interested and we will support it with its present principles." Mr. M. had kept his word. Seventeen yet found an institution

presenting the people's petition. Mr. Chain atso said Prof. Webster's case was "dispatched in secare to seesion." Mr. Webster also was heard two hours lacking five minutes in a written speeck, and was present and permitted to speak at any length at every meeting at which his case was under consideration. The Board met twenty-two hours in all.—ten full hours in continuous session. The Trustees were as hungry as Mr. Clafin, and he shared the frugal lunch ordered for the Board. Mr. Clafin had charged the Trustees with subserviency to the President, and made a coarse and insulting allusion to circus clown, coonskin and dogs. The President thought the names of the Trustees were a sufficient answer to this. Other speakers had made similar charges, and many of them had been distressed on account of unproved rumers about indelicate language used by the President at morning exercises. But these rumors generally originated with the most indelicate of man or womankind, who make the same charges against the Bible. Mr. Markham had shown a lamentable ignorance in regard to the charter of the College, and his speech hardly needed answer.

The President closed as follows: "But I must

cate of man or womankind, who make the same charges against the Bible. Mr. Markham had shown a lamentable ignorance in regard to the charter of the College, and his speech hardly needed answer.

The Prosident closed as follows: "But I must relieve your patience. If I have omitted to consider anything which required consideration, I shall be happy to repair the omission. It will give me great pleasure to devote a day or two, with Mr. H. H. Fuller, Mr. John Christic (Junier or Senior). Mr. John Sutchiffe, or any other upright man or men, in examining the books of the College, in answering questions and explaining facts; and may the great 60 dwho pities us all grant us grace to pity and befriend each other, and to co-operate in making Wheaton College as resplendent and glorious as it is faithful, learned, and true."

Joshua Gleason then moved that Prof. Lumny, W. L. Wheaton, a Trustee, and Lute Hiatt, son of one of the Trustees, be appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee reported the following resolutions, all of which except the last one had been previously prepared:

Resolved, That we thank the President of Wheaton College for the address to which we have just hetened.

Resolved, That we hereby express our approbation of and confidence in the Board of Trustees of Wheaton College, feeling that this slight tribute of respect is due to the men who, for the sake of Christian education, spend time, labor, and money in watching over the interests of the institution.

Resolved, That we are granted to know that funds to the smount of \$12,000 have recently been pledged to the College.

Resolved, That we ware granted to know that funds to the smount of \$12,000 have recently been pledged to the College.

Resolved, That the Citizens' Executive Committee, and Board of Trustees with our moral, social, and financial sympathy and support.

Resolved, That the citizens' Executive Committee, and Board of Trustees with our moral, social, and financial sympathy and support.

Resolved, That the present meeting expresses

have made a technical mistake in regard to what the charter contained.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The Hon. Jesse Wheaton, after whom the town was named, gave your reporter the following. He said:

In 1852 the Rev. John Cross and Prof. Lumry's father called and took dinner with me. They wanted to start a Weslevan College, and after a time it was decided to locate it here. At length it was started and the walls put up, but if did not seem to succeed. In 1851 President Blanchard came. He talked freely, and we raised \$3,000, and he was to be President and preach. That money was paid to Mr. Long, and went to build President Blanchard's house. In 1871 President Blanchard proposed Mr. Blather for Treasurer of the College, and I opposed it, as, mader the principles of the College, I did not think him a good man for that place, as he was a Mason, and I asid so, when the President said: "Did not Bavid take Josb to carry out his designat" I put money in the Central Block, —did not know I had to ask any one what I should do with my money, —but because the Masons rented a hall in it and I was one of the four owners i was saked to resign as Trustee. I said I would if

he would woor the paper that had my name on as security for money. In about three monthes he brought it, and I resigned. I have put some \$1,500 in the College. When I helped get up the \$6,000 so put the institution is the hands of the Congregationalists. I supposed if was to be in their hands the same as the Methodist institutions are in Methodist hands, but I see it is not. They have no confidence in it, and will not give to it.

Dr. Walker said one of the Chicago churches took up a collection for the College after a rousing service by President Blanchard, and all they got was \$4.50, and he put in \$2 of that.

I went to Sterling on the Committee to meet the Congregational Association, but they would not touch the College no more than a dog would a hot potate.

Congregational Association, but they would at touch the College no more than a dog would a hypotate.

Blanchard rules this College; he owns the True tees. My brother, who is a Trustee, said to m not a year ago: 'I always vote with Presidet Blanchard.' No one can live long in the College who will not work for Blanchard. Prof. Collegt who will not work for Blanchard. Prof. College who will not work for Blanchard. Prof. College who will not work for Blanchard. Prof. College who will not wait to be kecked out. I have spent a large part of my life here. Mhome and property are here; my children has grown up here, and three of them have graduate from this College with honor. I want to live i peace, but when President Blanchard says I am a engany to this College, I want to say it is not fruit.

THE IDAHO WAR.

A Loud Call for Troops—Prompt Respons from Washington. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—The War De partment received the subjoined dispatch this

morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 12.—To the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: The following, dated Lewiston, July 11, has just been received, having been forwarded from Fortland to-day: 'In the absence of Gen. Howard, who is beyond my reach, I think Gen. McDowell should be informed that I have reliable information that Joseph's band has lately received considerable accessions, and it is feared many ofner reservation Indians will join him. I would suggest that 200 washington Territory or Oregon troops be called for immediately to prevent this and the damage that may follow during the absence of the troops, until they can be replaced by regular troops.

Ucl. Schully is an old officer of much service in Indian warfare, and in the Demartment of

in Indian warfare, and in the Department of Columbia, and I do not feel at liberty to disregard his appeal. In some way unaccountable to me, the Second Infantry, ordered here a week ago, has not yet started. I send to-morrow every man I have been able to scrape to-gether this side of Arizona, and altogether the four skeleton companies do not amount to 100 men. Under these circumstances I approve the suggestion to call out, for a limited time, 200 volunteers from Oregon or Washington Terri-As soon as the above dispatch was received,

Gen. Vincent, Acting Adjutant General, proceeded to the White House and laid it before the Cabinet, then in session. After a brief consultation it was ordered that a call for 200 vol-unteers should be made, as recommended by Gen. McDowell, and that he should have au-thority to increase the number to 500, if neces-

thority to increase the number to 500, if necessary.

Capt. Cushing's company, now stationed at Presidio; Capt. Peel's company, from Alcatraz; Capt. Bowen's company, of the Twelfth Infantry, until fately stationed at Fort Yuma, will leave on the steamer for Portiand this evening. The four companies combined number scarcely 100 men, but they will take with them thirty recruits, who have been mustered in this city.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

WASHINOTON, D. C., July 13.—The Cabinet at its meeting to-day decided that it was the duty of the President to call on Gov. Ferry, of Washington Territory, for volunteer troops to assist in the suppression of the Indian difficulties now in progress in the Northwest. He is to be requested to culist at once 200 men, and

assist in the suppression of the Indian difficulties now in progress in the Northwest. He is to be requested to culist at once 200 men, and will be also informed that 300 more may possibly be needed. This call is made in accordance with authority given the President by law to call out the militia of the States and Territories in case of an emergency. The equipment, subsistence, and transportation of these troops will be reimbursed out of the army appropriation when it is made, but the pay of the men will have to be provided for by a special act of Congress. In accordance with the advice of Gov. McCormick, who once had occasion to call out the militia of Arizona, great care will be taken not only to have everything in regard to the enlistment of these men strictly regular, so that the evidence which Congress will demand as the basis of legislation shall be complete and satisfactory, but also to have all expenses attending their enlistment

CLOSELY WATCHED.

It has been the experience of the United States Government when the militia has been called out for frontier duty on former occasions that the most unreasonable bills of expenses have been presented to the Government, involving four or five times the cost of regular troops under similar circumstances. The militia is expected to be equipped and ready for duty within ten days, while the second regiment of infantry, which is about to start from St. Louis for the scene of the Indian

start from St. Louis for the scene of the Indian troubles, and which numbers only about 360 men, will be two or three weeks in reaching its destination.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washinotox, D. C., July 13.—The prevailing Indian war was the principal matter of consideration in the Cabinet meeting to-day, and engaged the greater portion of the session. It is regarded as necessary to take every proper method to end forever the hostile demonstrations of the Indian tribes: This latest outbreak is considered as equally serious with any of late years. The Government will, to the extent of its power and the appropriations it commands, execute its determination to rive a final blow to the Indian troubles.

A dispatch received at the War Department announces that nine companies of the Second Infantry left Atlanta, Ga., this morning for St. Louis, where arrangements have been made to forward them without delay to Cheyenne, via Denver City, enroute to idaho, the scene of the present hostilities.

Winnamucca (Set.) Silver State, June 2.

The movements of the Indians in Paradise Valley are suspicious. Henry Hinkey informs us that the scalers are becoming very much alarmed at the conduct of the Indians, and are adopting measures for protection in the event of an outbreak. Up to within the last week many Indians were employed on ranches, and the women and children lived in wickiups in the vicinity; now there is not an Indian to be agen in the valley, many of them packing their traps and leaving in the night. Signal fires are seen on the surrounding mountains by night, and an old Plute called Mormon John, who was among the last to leave, said that there would be "heap fight pretity soon." A meeting of the citizens was held last Thursday to adopt precautionary measures, and it was resolved to apply to the Governor for 100 stand of arms. The old settlers in the valley remember the Indian trapsing. They know that settlers were shot down by the red devils when they least to burn a settler's cabin and scalp its owner.

OCE

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, July 13.—The steamer Bolivia, from Glasgow, July 7, for New York, has returned with her machinery disabled. The Bolivia's with her machinery disabled. The Bolivia's malls, passengers, and cargo have been transferred to the steamer Devonia, which will sail from Glasgow to-morrow.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Steamships Switzerland, from Antwerp; Elysia, from London; and Weser, from Bremen, have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, July 13.—Arrived, steamship Bothnia, from New York.

DAVID EXPOSTULATES.

To the Editor of The Tribume.

CRICAGO, July 13.—I notice in your issue of today an article tonching a difficulty which occurred
near my place between two of my work-hands on
Sunday morning last, in which you do me great injustice, viz.: First, the difficulty did not occur in
my place, but did in fact occur over half a block
away; second, I did not appear before the examining magistrate, J. P. Foote, on behalf of the
defendant, but I did appear on behalf of the prosecution, and did all in my power to see that the
law was enforced. I also secured the arrest of the
defendant, and how you could succeed in getting
the very reverse of the truth I am at a loss to
know. Yours,

DAVID THORNYOX.

Sanitary Influence of Trees.

Lendon Medical Examiner.

The value of trees in a sanitary point of view, in
large and overcrowded clies, can scarcely be overestimated. Apart from the sense of relief and
coolness which they impart, their influence as purifiers of the atmosphere is almost incredible. It has
been calculated that a good-eized elm, plane, or
lime tree will produce 700, 000 square feet. The compatent
anthority above quoted proceeds to show that not
only do the leaves absorb deloterious gases, but
they exhale oxyges. They must, therefore, be of
immense benefit in overcrowded and unheasthy districts. When to this it is added that trees modify
temperature, promoting, coolness in summer and
warnth in winter; also, that they purify the soil
below as well as the atmosphere above, we have a
very powerful sunitary argument for treeplanting.

KENTUCKY.

History of the Uprising in Carter, Rowan, and Fleming Counties.

Farmers vs. Horse-Thieves-Organization of Vigilance Committee-Several Men Shot.

Correspondence New Fork Heroid.

Pontranouru, O., June 30.—Carter, Rowan, and Fleming are three counties of northeastern Kentucky which lie comparatively out of the route of modern travel. They are in the district separated from the railroads of West Virginis by the Cumberland Mountains and the family of streams of which the Big Sandy is the chief, and which is call off from the railroad system of western Kentucky by the mountainous nature of the country. Between them and the Cumberland range lies a large territory still less accessible. The physical situation of these three counties demands notice, because it explains why such a region is peculiarly adapted alike for the perpetration of crime and for the concealment of it through the escape of criminals with their gains.

For some years the residents of these counties have been plagued beyond endarance by the depre-

live-stock of citizens, and which has grown to be so powerful as to defy all the machinery of the law. The depredators are organized into a force characterized by all the discipline of a trained army, and all efforts to protect property or pusish thieves have been unavailing. The Sheriff of Car-ter County provide newariess to execute write.

characterized by all the discipline of a trained army, and all efforts to protect property or punish thieves have been unavailing. The Sheriff of Carter County proved powerless to execute writs against any of the robber band, and recently allowed his authority to be openly despised by George Underwood, the chief of the indicted desperadoes. The contest between property and piunder has continued so long that it has grown to be a mafter of clanship on each side, certain families being engaged wholly in stealing the property of certain others, who could never succeed in resisting or punishing the robberies by any attainable process of law.

The plunderers who neglected their land were much more successful in life than the farmers and stock rusers who were robbed. Horses are the most valuable property, in the district. They are of superior blood, and mainly from the same stock as Ten Breeck and the other famous racers, who are the pride of the Harper and other Kentucky farms. Hence the principal object of the thieves was to steal and ran off the farmers' horses. For this purpose they devised a perfect system. The country is full of natural caves and "slides," which are large slooling pits under the cliffs, large enough to afford perfect shelter and security to stolen property. In these caves the outlaws had established a regular system of stations. An animal stocie in Fleming County was ridden by the this determined the value of their whole property, that the proprietor of the scaling fundary, May 13, in a ravine near the great natural bridge in Carter. How in this ways been passed from hand to hand, through the chain of accomplices, as far as the northern boundary of Texas. It was on account of this system of depredation, which destroyed the value of their whole property, that the proprietors of the scaling hands when the way have in this way been passed from hand to hand, through the chain of accomplices, as far as the northern boundary of Texas. It was on account of this account of the subject of the evils affic

poech; Charles George, Racine Argus; J. D. Devot, Elkhorn Independent. Services at Camp Collie close on Sunday,

CIVIL SERVICE.

A COMMISSION TO MAKE APPOINT-

A COMMISSION TO MAKE APPOINT
MENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Curcago, July 9.—Harper's Weekly of the current number has an able editorial on the question of Civil-Service, which is worthy of consideration. Whether the prophecy made, that the party which attempts a radical change will, at the commencement of the undertaking, suffer defeat, ramajus to be seen; for it is evident that the importance of this question is becoming so manifest that it may be accepted as a vital issue in the near future, and its success or defeat will, therefore, not long he possponed. The objection which can properly be made to the discussion which has thus far been had is mainly, that, while the glazing faults here been exposed, remedies have not been suggested which, in the minds of students of the subject, can be considered satisfactory or complete. This may be fairly stated to have been the case in the paper read by Judge Cooley at Ann Arbor, and in the editorial of George William Cardis to which allusion has been made. It must be evident that the Preaident's order cannot extend beyond his term of office, nor that the reform which has been beyon will be permanent, except it be carried on by subsequent Administrations.

It may fairly be asked whether experience justifies the conclasion that a deeper personal interest in preliminary political elections by the mane repumble of citizens will secure the reform dissipated. Has it not, on the contary, with but few exceptions, been painfully demonstrated that the wire-pullers and machine-politicians have, as a rate, outwitted and outgeneraled the more disonterested participants? Until those who vote the remain work in the hope of personal advantage, no hope for reform in this direction can be with condidence expected. Is the country in condition to wait until such a time occurs? If elective offices were only to be filled, no other remedy than popular education in the details of politics would be possible; but, when it is understood that those meet active in political contests are in the Civil Service, it will be necessary to know whether an elective officeholder can justly request appointments for his friends. Upon the solution of this problem the entire question mainly rests. It would seem that the natural law of compensation for services rendered would justify a Congressman in seeking to reward those to whom he is in fact indebted for his election. It must be remembered, however, that all compensation comes out of the Public Treasury, and not out of the pocket of the Congressman. It will also be found that the promise of the reward is a contract entryed into between the candidate and his henchman at the beginning of the canvass, and before the first ward-meeting is called. And here, it may be said, will the great effect of the order of the President be felt; for, while it at first seems to be directed towards compelling officials to devote all of their time to the service of the Government, its main and direct object will be to strike at the root of the spoils system, by depriving office-seekers of their

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Words of Cheer

The interest in seems to be slight, growds have as yet as ganoby to hear the strong the lips of the loudeness. Still, thereach day, and Sungrowd of people if the, although to on the railroad a. Quite a number of register at the hotes. register at the hotel
Lake Forest, and E
represented. The
fine as could be wish
THE MEET (NO
was largely attended
gentlemen, too, for da, was the

ting account of aders of Pictun, mon Council, a There were council who were

up, stand up for Taberanele was gen Dr. Reynolds an teation to introdu address, but by change the program Col. Rowell per he had no hobby terests were ceated the never touch he was 24 ye could say there quite he at the never touch be read to the per touch and the never touch be read that the never touch he was 24 ye could say there quite he atrong to appetite for situe beigh the properties of the per touch he had neven and the new touch he had never since water. He believe before trying to been an editor and shoulder to the whad perched upon "Fling aloft sing to the soul-Yort," and then a lise was introduce who has achieved victation of mis spoke at some len "Dire to be rig tion, after which

made a few remar was a smitchen in in that he w people as the Pres Temperance Cam of filing a drank have done had ! Christian hands. not hate the man did not love hi with the Doctor, you?

Jacob Hoofatti Mate. D. A. Bea duced by Mrs. Jesting account of consist in the internal control of the hoofs. The exercising of the hymn ! Hev. Mrs. Mossa appointed to assist of Chicago, and Woman's Christian in the control of the care.

that she was a please had so right. But she came but half of the 130, of the videows and down to drankare of her free school of dollars into Massachusette pu which made dran sum of money in she spent a math her saylums, her these and facts we quiest, and the sethibited a blan crutte-piece of to City-Hall, and as and columns of the mre. There wa license. Upon any man coult could sell the despersade to bur.

of the Post, was dreet was, 16 H What did he men was cober because drink; not the m

e Argus : J. D.

defeat, femalis ifest that it must near future, and ore, not long bo

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VICE.

Words of Cheer for the Insbriate and the Rumseller. The interest in the temperance camp-meeting seems to be slightly growing, though no vast crowds have as yet assembled under the Tabernacle canopy to hear the words of eloquence which gueh from the lips of the Reform leaders like the pure, waters from the aprinus that jet out of the steep hums near by, or the carnest words of the reformed drunkards as they excitedly relate their experiences. Still, there has been a perceptible increase each day, and Sunday may witness a very large crowd of people if the day should chance to be size, although the facilities for getting there on the railroad are none of the best on that day. Quite a number of clergymen were added to the register at the hotel yesterday, and Waukegan, Lake Forest, and Evanston were tolerably well represented. The weather thus far has been as fine as could be wished.

TEMPERANCE.

What the Good Folks Are Doing

Remarks byffire. Youmans, Jack Warburton, Hra-

Lounds, and O. A. Willard.

at Lake Bluff.

could be wished.
THE MEETING THURSDAY EVENING pping out in tents rather uncomfortable during cool nights which have prevailed during this ck, and so took the train for the city to spend

camping out in tents rather uncomfortable during the cool nights which have prevailed during this week, and so took the train for the city to spend the night.

Dr. Reynolds found five or six who were willing to speak, and he limited them to eight minutes each. Mrs. Heary, of Rockford, was called upon to preside with Dr. Reynolds.

MRS. YEOMANS,
of Canada, was the first speaker. She gave an interesting account of the manner in which the lady Crusaders of Picton, Can., made a raid upon the Common Council, and their subsequent adventures. There were a number of the members of the Council who were drinking men. They brought with them a petition with the names of 300 rate-payers. These were put against 300 saloon-keepers who had been granted licenaes. A number of challenges where offered to show where there had ever been a single family of individual benefited by the sale of liquor. But a fire was kindled in the Council Chamber of that little town which ran all through the coantry, and instead of the pairty little 300 saloons were closed. But it was hard work. The saloon-keepers became alarmed, and sought to beat the women with their own weapons. They procured an eloquent orator, held a mass-meeting, invited the public, but determined to exclude the women. The latter, however, claimed to be a part of the public, and insisted upon entering the hall before the whisty mes arrived. They overcame the best seats. When the great whisky orator she had been a part of the public, and insisted upon entering the hall before the whisty mes arrived. They overcame the best seats. When the great whisky orator entered at the head of his constituents, the ladies were singing "Hold the fore," and the verse sung at that particular tune was, "See the hosts come marching on, with Satan at their head." The orator asked the ladies of they meant anything personal by this. The meeting was opened with prayer, and dinally it was given by be allowed the submer as a sense that the mag. "Botters Jack Warburton."

"BROTHER JACK WARBURTON"

"BROTHE

length
Dr. Reynolds said the speakers had not thus far
filled the bili; they wanted some genuine experiences. There was but one Jack Warbarton in
America, and he did not intend to make the
audience laugh, though all did laugh. He thought
this was no time to laugh, and he recommended
that a verse be sung to quiet the risibilities of
those present.

that a verse be sung to quiet the risionines of those present.

"Nearer my God" was sung, after which J. S. "Lindscott, of Grand Rapids, related a "genuine experience" of a reformed drunkard, which was similar to many others. Jacob Hoofstitler also related a chapter of his experience, which was highly interesting to those present. He said he wazed war against the drug-store wherever he went. The meeting was then given over to Mrs. Heary, who conducted Gospel exercises for half an hour. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Reynolds opened the exercises. "Coronation," and "Stand up, stand up for Jesus," were sang, while the Tabernacle was gradually siling up.

Dr. Reynolds anhounced that it had been his in-

opened the exercises. "Coronation," and "Stand up, stand up for Jesus," were sang, while the Tabernacle was gradually filling up.

Dr. Reynolds anhounced that it had been his inteution to introduce a lady to make the opening address, but by her request he would slightly change the programme and introduce

Col. Rowell prefaced his remarks by stating that he had no hobby to ride, but that his whole interests were contered in the temperance work. He never touched a drop of liquor until he was 24 years of age, and yet he could say there were temptations that came quite as atrong to people who do not inherit an appetite for strong drink. The speaker gave a brief history of his experience. He had miserably fallen, even at that mature age, and for a long time was a diagrace to his family and friends. He cank very low in the siums, but finally God sent Francis Murphy to him, and placed the pledge in his hands. He read it coar, and thought that if Francis Murphy to him, and placed the pledge in his hands. He read it coar, and thought that if Francis Murphy to him, and placed the pledge in water. He believed in educating public essentiment before trying to influence legislation. He had been an editor and a man of influence. He put his shoulder to the wheel in his native city, and victory had perched upon the planacle.

"Fling aloft the temperance banner" was anny to the soul-inspiring tume of "Hold the Fort," and then a lady recently from the Emerald lale was introduced.—Mrs. McGowan, of Chicago, who has achieved considerable reputation by her victation of prisoners and her jail work. She spoke at some length.

"Dare to be right," was sung by the congregation, after which

DR. ERYNOLDS

made a few remarks. He thought that he himself was a sufficient of the moment of the goodness of God, in that he was standing there before the people as the President of the National Ciristian Temperance Camp-Meeting Association, instead of filing a drunkard's grave, as he would certainly have done had be not been first bed on the remains

that should prohibit the sale of liquor. The speaker did not think this was the proper way to get at the thing. The References should get hold of a man so as to make him feel. A man might beside up when he was surrounded by friends. They would hely to build him up, and stand by him, and keep him from falling. There was nothing like real Christian fellowship. The poor, wieked man who had wank so lew in vice was foreaken on the other hand by God. A man could do anything by the help of Christ, and the love of Christ which strengthened him. He means the power that came by taking hold of God. He did not wish to stand up for the saleon-keeper; but there had been, known instances in Chicago where a saleon-keeper had been shot dead rather than to sell a man liquor when he was drunk. Was there ever a man in the City of Chicago or any where else who had been shot dead for trying to prevent a drunkard from entering a saleon?

Dr. Reynolds announced that there would be an

cage or any where else who had been shot dead for trying to prevent a drunkard from eatering a saloon?

Dr. Reynolds announced that there would be an experience meeting at half-past 7 c'clock, and the afternoon meeting was closed by the singing of the 'Doxflogy' and a benediction by the Rev. Moses Smith, of Jackson, Mich., and the assembly dispersed.

THE PROGRAMMS

for to-day will be as follows: Mrs. Jane M. Geddea, Vice-President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Adrian, Mich., will preside, with Dr. Reynolds. As this will be "Mechigan day," the speakers will be drawn from the following: Jr. Lindscott, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. B. B. Hudson, of Dutroit, President of the Woman's Temperance Union of Michigan; Mrs. Bayes, of Grand Rapids; the Rev. Moses Smith, of Jackson; Mrs. Moses Smith, the first President of the Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance Union; and one or two reformed men from Chicago. Nathaniel Plough, of the Albion Reformed Club, will also deliver a short address.

The following will be the programme for Sunday, which was accidentally made to read "Saturday" in yeaserday morang's issue: Forencon—Preschiar at 10:30 by Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing, President of the Woman's Temperance Union. Frof. Foster, of New Brunswick, will deliver an address after the sermon. Afternoon—Mrs. Yaemens and Francis Murphy will address the Sasembly, Evening—Frances E. Willard, and at 9:30 o'clock an hour will be devoted to prayer, love-lessi, and watch-Secting, the latter to last until mininth, Mrs. George B. Carponter, of Chicago, is announced to sing Sunday svening.

RAPID TRANSIT IN CHICAGO

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CETCAGO, July 13.—Your remarks editorially concerning the illustration and description of the elevated railway, presented by myself in your sense of the 7th, were highly proper. You state that your action was in the interest of rapid transit, and not in the interest of any particular invention to that end. And you intimate that pechaps other plans than the one presented may be preferable.

Now the question of rapid transit is new, or at least not an accomplished fact. Therefore, would

pechaps other plans than the one presented may be preferable.

Now the question of rapid transit is new, or at least not an accompilabed fact. Therefore, would it not be well, or would it not be a matter of interest to your readers, to invite other projectors to present in The Traisurs, within an equal space, their plans?

Parties presenting plans who have previously done so before the Rapid Transit Commission in New York should be restricted to the plan as there presented, for the following reasons: Among the plans there presented there was but one beside my own, as I remembes, which contemplated the supersedure of horse railways by offering superior facilities for short tavel. It seemed impossible to remove the idea from the minds of the Commission and others interested that a plan for rapid transit should be for any other than through travel; still, leaving to horse cars a profitable business, any road based on that idea must utterly fail as a public beneate or as an investment. Therefore, any projector who should change has plan in this respect should at least frankly adfilit it. But after all my aim is to see rapid transit accomplished, hence if another plan is presented which will better accomplish it than my own, then all that I have said in behalf of rapid transit will apply to that plan, be that whose it may.

Then, too, if particle are not prepared to present plans they might be invited to criticise and offer objections to mine. The construction, from the Sinstration and description referred to, will be readily understood by any one competent to criticise it. There is much, however, in connection with the railway to be explained. For instance, the means of access, the construction of the care, the arrangements at the termin, the mode of collecting farse,—in which all who ride, say, three miles or less, shall pay five cents, and for over that at the rate of one cent per half mile, and yet requiring no duties from conductors but to signal for sarting and to maintain order.—and also the device for obviat

tendency to increasing population is toward large cities. The use of modern labor-saving agricultural machinery increases the products of the soil, white releasing from the severe and ill-paid toil of former days the many who were required for the occupation. Then our railway system transports those products at once to the leading markets, returning their principal supolies in wagons, plows, etc., direct from the same points, thus destroying the village industries of former days. This inclines our agricultural and village population toward those points. And this is as it should be. Therefore, improvements which will render city life not only more tolerable, but pleasant and profitable, are the need of the times. In urtherence of this object, no single improvement can be more important o single improvement can be more important plan rapid transit.

PAVING WABASH AVENUE.

international designation of the control of the con

THE COURTS.

Healey Shough Declared Rott to Bo a Bavigable Stream.

Tax Cases Before Judge Wilston.—Room?

A Milwish a decided promotic story and file Preserved by the Stream of the Preserved by the Stream of the Preserved by the Stream of the Stream of

o'clock for the estate of Daniel T. Eiston.

SUPERIOR COURT MIREP.

Charles H. Roed commenced a suit yesterday against the Illinons Dustling Company to recover \$18,000.

CIRCUIT GOURT.

Gilbert B. Jacox sued William S. Lasher for \$1,000.

Mary Love commenced a suit in treapses against the city to recover \$5,000.

John Gover and Mary Ann Drake filed a bill against Lacy M. Morra, W. K. Morris, John Jaman, and C. Slongen to prevent them from removable to the company of the city of the company of the city of

the adaptability of the soil to raising rescribles.

cate., It would say that, as far as my observation went, the principal garden products were roses, lectuce, and peas. A few werest potatoes of poor quality are raised, but they could not be kept through the winter. Their sarry strawberries were imported from charleston,—most of their fruit, onions, etc... from New York. All of the rood meat they consume is sent from New York. The incoming set... from New York. All of the wood in the third with the consumed they consumed is sent from New York. The incoming the North—the chief articles of food consumed by all settlers in the farthest interior and out-of-the-way actilements of the State A nice commentary this on this mich-vaunted prolific country! The cattle of this State are a poor, miserable lot of animals. How can they be otherwise them along the river banks and in the marshes, in water up to their bellies, gatherine their enstended the property of the commons amount of garden funck, etc., raised on the line of the Atlantic, Gulf or West India thence by ateamer to New York. This is incredible. Will be please give the official figures for these shapments, esting amounts so shipped and of what they consust!

He calls it 'Beautiful Waldo'; that little town in the flat pine-land griddeness. Why, it is surrounded almost by impassable swamps. In January last the whole carried with water. Thereshoods bottlether, some four stores, a small saw-fall and cotton-gin combined, but no manufacturing or other industrial outerprise of any sort. The lake he speaks of is, at a little distance, rather charming in naparance, but its margin is so filled up and covered with grass, roots, weeds, etc.. in the heading line water, the surface of the control of the contro

to foot these bills. If the contracts are mane so that the architect can meet the different contractors every morning and order some ellight change and allow them extras for such change, amounting to as much or more than the original contract price, then is the advertising for bids at all a fraunt and a delusion, and if our courts do not interfere and stop both Egna and the County Board or either of them from doubling up the contract prices with extras it may take half the property in the county to pay for that Court-House yet. The little difference between Egna and the Board—and the difference price between Egna and the Board—and the difference prices the state of the Board—and the difference prices are the state of the Board—and the difference prices the Board—and the difference prices the state of the Board—and the Boar

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND. To the Edstor of The Tribune.

Ifl., July 10.—In your issue of last GENEVA, I.H. July 10.—In your issue of last Saturday I notice a communication from a Mr. Boadet, wherein he gives some wholesome advice concerning the reciprocity of the United States and England. He also argues to the condemnation of the policy pursued by Russia in her unpleasantness with Turkey, and accuses Russia that the alleviation of the outrages perpetrated upon the Christian population of Turkey is as a veil to screen from the world her ambituous projects.

Now, no cause is palpable why Russia should thus be arraigned. If her ultimate and in view is the agrandizement of territory, also should not be

Screen from the world her ambitious projects.

Now, no cause is palpable why Russin should thus be arraigned. If her ultimate and in view is the aggrandizement of territory, she should not be condemned for simply doing a thing which is common in the history of Europe. The annals of European nations teem with examples of seigure of territory, and dividing the spoils, not only by the rights of war, but even by treachery and usurpation. And that paragon of goodness and progress, England, which is cited as the model of all excellence and civilization, has, in the last few weeks, perpetrated a crime, and outraged the law of nationa, by subjecting beneath her fron hoof a free and independent State,—the Transwal, or South-African Republic.

It is only a conjecture that Russia's intention is the seigure of Turkish territory; but, if such provas to be the case, great benefit will necessarily accrue to those provinces which are relieved from heathenish rule. Russia is continually ascending to that plane of progress and divilization which has been reached by her more fortunate neighbors, and those provinces liberated from Turkish rule will share her destiny and fortune; whereas, if they still continue to be "part and parcel" of that nation which has abown herself an enemy to civilization; which perpetrates heathenish outrages upon defenseless subjects; which spends her substance in licentions vices, they will always remain in superstition, darkness, and ignorance, and will forever be bound down by oppression and tyranny. Turkey, by her unwise policy, insolence, and cruelty, has undermined the foundation of her Government so that it totters ready to crumble to stome hys light stroke.

Let Russia be the one to give that stroke, and thus forever rid Europe of an enemy which opposes her advancement, and practices infide rites in the face of enlightened Christendom.

The United States should feel a warm interest in the success and prosperity of Russia. It was Russia which, in the war of 1812, when our Capital and pleasant: and

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Kenkuk, Ia., July 9.—In your Sunday paper is a short vicee by a person who is cut of employment, and says be can scarcely keep from starving. When we look around us, we see many in just this same condition, and we naturally are led to ask, What is the cause of so many young men being out of employment? It is generally attributed to the hard times; but that is not the underlying cause. It is the fault of the young men themselves. If you see a young man steady in his habita, attending faithfully to business, and trying to please his employer when the hard times come, that is the person whom the employer would last of all turn out. By his faithfulness he is not only a blessing to his employers, but a blessing to him-

is the person whom the employer would less of all turn out. By his fathfulness he is not only a blessing to his earployers, but a blessing to himself. But you see a young man—instead of going home to his boarding-place and reading some instructive book, or spending the evening where he can make some true intellectual advancement, and retiring early to refreshing sieep—spending night after night at the sheatre, or dancing till 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning; then retiring, he is unable to sleep, his mind being in a whirl of excitement. When he reappears at the store or office the next morning, he is unaft for work or anything clse. Then, when the hard times come, and his employer has to cut down on his clerks, this is the class of young men whom he can get along without, and they are suddenly threwn out of employment. The majority of these, instead of having laid up their wages, have squandered them in riotous living. Let the young men of the land rise up in strength of purpose, attend more diligently to the cultivation of their minds, be steady and diligent in their work, and saving of their wages, and we will hear no more of the cry of out of employment which is coming from many parts of our land.

W. C. H.

STRIKERS ARRESTED.
PATERSON, N. J., July 13.—Two striking silk-weavers were arrested and sent to jail this afternoon to answer suit for damages in not arternoon to answer suit for damages in not finishing their warps according to contract. The warps are worth \$800 each, and are claimed to be greatly injured by the men abandoning them. The silk-weavers meet tonight to take action to defend the suits.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCE OFFICES.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE GUR NUMERGUS PARTORS throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 ofcock p. m. during the week; and until 9 p. m. on Saturdayse.

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 1884 Twenty-second-st., max Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

BOBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Bine Island-av., corner of Halated-st.

GRORGE HENBY, Books Stationery, etc., 350 Division-st.

ANTON KROG, News Depot, Stationery, etc., 394 Milwaukee-av., curner of Carpenter-st.

BOAR DING AND LUDGING.

West Since.

BOUTH SHILDON HALF-BLOCK FROM Union Park, pleasant rooms with first class board; private family; location and neighborhood very desirable.

22 OGDEN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE forts, with board; low prices home comforts.

Sie.

22 OGDEN-AV.—FURNISHED BOOMS, SINGLE for a suite, with board; low prices home comforts.

38 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.—

98 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.—

98 Very inviting rooms with board for few young people, very chean. All modern comforts.

175 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELT FURNISHED terms moderate.

176 ROOM HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—\$1.50 per day. Booma, 50c; meals 40c; per week, \$5 to \$7.

177 MONICELT FURNISED ROOMS, WITH BOARD. The sails or separate; location pleasans and desirable; references required. Address of the process of the per week, which must be moderate. P47. Tribune office.

180 ARD WANTED.

180 ARD WANTED.

180 ARD WANTED.

180 ARD-INO TOUNG MEN DENIRE ROOM WITH board in strictly private, refued. Episcopalian family where there are no other boarders and within ten minutes waik from corner of Peoria and Madisonsta. Address Feb. Tribune office.

180 ARD-INO TOUNG MEN DENIRE ROOM WITH board in strictly private, refued. Episcopalian family where there are no other boarders and within ten minutes waik from corner of Peoria and Madisonsta. Address Feb. Tribune office.

180 ARD-INO TOUNG MEN DENIRE ROOM WITH the minutes waik from corner of Peoria and Madisonsta. Address Feb. Tribune office.

180 ARD-INO TOUNG MEN DENIRE ROOM WITH the minutes waik from corner of Peoria and Madisonsta. Address Feb. Tribune office.

180 ARD-INO TOUNG MEN DENIRE ROOM WITH the new and social standing, wises correspondence (object matrimony) with a lady about 23, educated, refuned, good planist and woodlist, agood housekeeper, and possessing property, give address for desirable particulars to THEO BROWN, care Lock-Box 21, Jackson, Mach.

180 ARD-INO TOURS MEN ARD THAT CALLED AT 13 South Sangamon-81. Thurwday please call again.

190 EXCHANGE.

A GOOD DEUG STORK WANTED IN KXCHANGE at close prices, 55,500. Give description of stock, location, amount of stock, and trade per annum. Address for one week, 243 Walnut-st. Chicago, Ill.

190 EXCHANGE.

190 EXCHANGE.

190 EXCHANGE.

190 EXCHANGE.

190

Applyto LARS HANSON, SOURCE CHORDS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PEFRIGERATORS FOR SALE AT JUST ONEResidence of the second of the second

to E. A. SHERBURNE, 200 LASAIR-8.

POR SALE—100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT, to no block from depot, as Lagrangs, 7 miles from discase, 55 down angle postality: cheapest property in market, and shown free monality: cheapest property in market, and shown free postality: cheapest property in market, and shown free postality cheapest property in market, and shown free postality of free; 10 cent train already on. IAA BROWN, 142 Leading-18, Room 4.

POR SALE—MARKET, POULTRY FARMS, FOUR 5, 150, will sechange for inside loss. Office days, Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 10, 116 Washington-st. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-FINE LOCATION FOR STOCK OF datay farm; unit 23 miles from St. Louis, immediately of 1. M. S. R.; depot on farm; and part directly of 1. M. S. R.; depot on farm; and part directly of the plant POR SALE—82 PER ACRE—900 ACRES OF GOOD Indicate the same of the sa

FINANCIAL A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDRES private office, 120 Randolphests, need clark. Moom 5 and 5. Established 1854.

A. H. Sicci Clark. Moom 5 and 5. Established 1854.

A. H. Sicci Clark. O. B. BANKEILS, NEW YORK, A. have mouey in any amounts 16 loan on Chicago property at lowest rates. Apply to D. W. POMEROY, 17 Major Block, Chicago.

CASH. PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

CASH. PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Office (licensed). 30 East Madison-st. Established 1805.

CHANDLER A. O. Soc. 1804. ALLEY BANKEILS, NEW PAID FOR COMMEND 1805. Office (Ilcensed), 30 East Madison-st. Established 18c3.

CHANDLER & CO., 202 LA SALLE-ST. HAVE money to loan at low rates on good Illinois farms, send for blank applications.

E. C. COLE, 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS \$1.000, 125, 2500, 55, 000 to loan at 5 per cent. Larger sums at 7 per cent for 3 or 5 years.

I HAVE STILL \$10,000 TO LOAN AT 8 AND 2 POR I 5 years if taken this week; no other charges. Call from \$10.12. m. J. MILTON OLIVER, Room 37, 97 Clark-st. Clark-si.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS,
diamonda, jeweiry, machinery, warehouse receipts; any good collaterals. 168 Washington, Room 23.

MORTGAGE LOANS—\$1.000, \$2.000, \$3.000, AT 8.

per cent, large amounts at 7 per cent; also, sercral amounts of \$500 te \$700. JOHN H. AVERY &
CO., 150 hasalic-si. MONEY TO LOAN ON BRAL-ESTATE IN SUMS of \$300 and upward. WM. V. JACOBS, 92 Dear-MONRY TO LOAN AT 8 TO 9 PER CENT ON property in Chicago or vicinity, or on lilinois farms within 160 inlies. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

TO LOAN-IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMPROVED city, real-estate and on farms in Northern and Central Illinois at a and o per cent. F. 6. WELCH & CO., 142 LaSaille-st. 142 LaSaile-st.

TO LOAN-\$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, AND OTHER SUMS. In hand to loan, Mortgague Bought, JOHNC, LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

7 PER CENT FUNDS TO LOAN ON BUSINESS property. See our advertisement on first page, TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

\$10.000 TO \$40,000 TO LOAN ON CHOICE L. CURRY, Palmer House.

\$50.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT \$500,000 Constraint business property at 7 per cent. \$500,000 Constraint business property at 7 per cent. \$500,000 Constraint business property at 7 per cent. \$500,000 Constraint house. TO RENT_HOUSES.

TO RENT—700 West Side.
TO RENT—700 West MONROE ST., 2-STORY AND balement brick; furnace, gas-fixures, screens, parts, etc. FOTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-BY THE OWNER, 2 BRICK HOUSES, corner of North-av. and California-st., at Humboldt Park. W. W. ALPORT, 238 Wabash-av. South Side.
To RENT-3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house, 54 Michigan 27, 14 recommendation of the state o

a front nouse, 434 Michigan-av., 14 rooms, in good order; furnace, range, etc.; barn in rear; immediate possession. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st. Dearborn-si.

North Side.

TO RENT-NEAB LINCOLN PARK, AT LOW FIGures to good tenants, a 10-room brick, with gas-fatures. A 0-room brick, with gas-fatures. Splendid 14-room brick; modern finish and improvements. CHAS, N. HALE, 153 Randolph-si.

TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room costage, one block from case, free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 106 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-ROOMS.

South Side.
TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY
at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st. To RENT—AT THE ST. MARK HOTEL, NO. 198
TO Mahington st., fine, airy, furnished rooms, at \$2
to \$4 per week; transients, 50 to 75 cents per day.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, ETC

To RENT-CHEAP - A CONVENIENT DOCK. ruitable for coal and lumber yard, 300 feet river front by 200 deep, consected with railroad, corner Archer-av. and sait-at. Apply at SCHORNMAN & CO., 106 LaSabe-st.

To RENT-FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
The wo buildings on South Branch of river, one brick and one wood, size 100130; large steam boffer connected. Call or address C. DOWST, 248 Clark-st. TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 200 STATEes., specially adapted for music-rooms or organ depot; unitable for any light busicess; in good, order; with use of elevator; at a low figure; also, one-half of second floor No. 208 State-st. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, No. 40 Dearbora-st.

WANTED-TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS OF more for one or more years and pay parily with real estate. Address P 40. Tribune office. MUSICAL

POR SALE—CREAP—ONE STRINWAY CABINET
Crand unright, style 3, good as new. (Refer to Mr.
Lyon, of Lyon & Healy.) Call or address Plano, 304
Schiller-st.

POR SALE—AN UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO; NEW;
I will sell low; parties leaving the city. 267 Indiana-st.

IN ADDITION TO OUR LABGE STOCK OF NEW
Dianos, we offer the following special bargsins in
second-hand insuruments, as they injust be sold to make
room for new stock delly serviving:
1 Hallet, Davis & Co.—square grand.
250
Hallet, Davis & Co.—square grand.
260
Hallet, Davis &

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

An ELEGANT TURNOUT FOR AALE ON ACan elegant side-bay top buggy, made by Mr. Prewster,
of New Jork; ham's been used but a very trifle; write,
nice read or family here used but a very trifle; write,
nice read or family here used but a very trifle; write,
nice read or family here used but a very trifle; write,
nice read or family here used but a very trifle;
we rick of family here used but a very trifle;
we rick of family here.
A trial of three days allowed
with the horse. To be sold at a great sacrifice, together
or separate. No here trader need apply, 318 whosh.

A UCTION SALE OF HORSES, BUGGIES, CARrisgrea, harness, etc., Tuesdays, Thuredays, and
Saturdays, commencing at 10 a. m. at WREN & Co. '8,
100 and 118 Washington-at. Stock on hand at private
exicange for stylish phaeton. 222 Lumber-st.

POR SALE—A SIDE-BAR TOP-BUGGY, OR WILLexchange for stylish phaeton. 222 Lumber-st.

POR SALE—CHEAP—TWO NEW OPEN BUGGIES
and one emigrant-wagon, all complete; would trade
for a good old buggy or phaeton. Call at 181 West
take-st.

POR SALE—A GRAY MARE AND COLT. APPLY POR SALE—A GRAY MARK AND COLT. APPLY to LARS HANSON, South Chicago, half a mile south from the dupot.

HOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN TOUR HAND. Good books will always bring hig prices. CHAPIN'S Cheap Book House. corner Madison and Dearborn-siz.

Cheap Book House, corner Madison and Dearborn-sta.

200 YOLUMES MEDICAL BOOKS RECEIVED
this day, is practic Microfiery, dissected phiese,
85; anatomical plates (Pancosat), \$10; Operative Surgery by (Pancosat), \$2; American Cyclopedia, is vol.
(Md.), \$60; (Library) the same old edition, is vol.,
\$25; Geological survey of Ohio, 5 vol., with mass,
\$15; Geological survey of Missouri, 5 vol., maps and
plates, \$15; seed for price list; cash paid for books.
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SOCIETY MEETINGS

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were active and stronger yesterday. Mess pork closed 22%c per bri higher, at \$13.65@13.67% for August and \$13.75@13.77% for September. Lard closed 10c per 100 lbs higher, at \$9.17%@9.20 for August and \$9.35@9.27% for September. Meats were irruer at 4%c per 1b for loose shoulders and 7%c for do short ribs. Lake freights were less active, at 2c for corn ribs. b Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at \$1.08 p allon. Flour was steady. Wheat closed 2c higher t \$1.42@1.42% for July and \$1.20%@1.20% for ngust. Corn closed ic higher, at 48%c for July ad 48%c for August. Outs closed firm, at 31% or July and 29%c for August. Rye was firmer, a cash and 55c for August. Barley was nomi 2085c for new seller September. Hoga w re and firm at 10015c advance, with the b of the trading at \$5.00.5.15. Cattle were in goodemand, and were strong. Sheep were firm, selling at \$3.00.5.00. One hundred dollars in gol would buy \$105.25 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 941.

The popular subscription to the new per-cents has exceeded the limits of the first offering, \$30,000,000. Over \$5,000,000 were sed of yesterday.

A great deal of growing apprehension will allayed by the news that while the Mexican Gen. Canales thinks Secretary SHEE sa's order to Gen. One disrespectful to the Drag Government, he will waive the point and refrain from compelling the United States forces to wipe him off the face of the

MURETAR Pasha, looking a long way ahead is already making arrangements to hibernate. He proposes to perfect his intrenchments around Kars, revictual the place for the winter, and set himself down to calm and placid templation of the struggling Muscovites who, at a distance of 4,000 yards, are dropping shells into his bailiwick at the rate of

Favorable weather for harvesting, and equally favorable weather for all the crops yet growing, seems to be the burden of our crop-reports this morning. It is certain that the warm sun and clear skies of the past few the spring wheat, the oats, barley, rye, an corn in the Western States, and the prospec for an immense yield continues to be

In the establishment of a Provisional Government in Bulgaria, and making the Russian nguage the official lingo, English journal find another cause for war. These same of Government which existed in Bulgaria previous to the war, and under whose benign administrations atrocities were encourage civilized world run cold with horror.

When the average Minnesotian turns ou on a man-hunt, he expects ample remunera-tion. At the time of the Northfield bank robbery, half the population of the district through which the marauders passed started in pursuit, and after they got back they concocted claims for expenses and services almost unparalleled in the history of such excursions. A commission was appointed to examine, and they have just reported on 151 claims, allowing the thief-takers \$2,892.75 for their trouble

At its session, yesterday, the Cabinet de cided that it was the imperative duty of the Government to promptly suppress the Indian uprising in Idaho, and to this end it was dened to authorize the Governor of Washington Territory to enlist and equip 500 nteers and dispatch them to the front a speedily as possible. A skeleton regiment recently stationed at Atlanta, Ga., has been ent to reinforce Gen. Howard's comma but it will be two weeks before their service can be made available.

It is paying the Mayor of Montreel to much respect to spend any time condemning him. Almost without regard to party or prejudice, the people over whom he exercise the functions of the Mayoralty denounce his nal neglect of his duties Friday, the Council have passed a resolution of want of confidence, and there is a general demand that he vacate his office. Perhaps temporary relief could be found by the citizens of Montreal in a right smart application of some warm tar and feathers.

To the potency of British influence is ascribed the action of the Greek Chamber in adjourning without taking measures looking to an active participation in the Eastern war. The strong popular feeling in Greece in favor of embracing the present opportunity to throw off the Turkish yoke led to the formation some months ago of a Ministry formation some months ago of a Ministry with Canana at its head, and committed to an energetic policy, and it is argued that only the most powerful pressure by England could have succeeded in preventing the

The war correspondent of the London Years develops a theory as to the future of the Danubian campaign which is at least probable, and which, if carried out by the

off their forces, leaving small garrie their fortresses, and retire before the Russians until they reach the outer defenses of Constantinople, thus compelling them to assault the city and provoke English interference. The attempt to secure an ally by compulsion of this sort is rather ignoble, but it is not improbable that the Turks may choose to force England into a rupture with Russia rather than risk encounters in the open field; and the necessary slowness with which the Russians must advance, as they get farther and farther from their base of supplies, would facilitate the movement.

one in which an exception might properly be made to the rule prohibiting the reten-tion of more than one member of the same family. CROGGIN is an employe of the Tressury Department, and for many years has been the custodian of about \$400,000,000 in bonds deposited by National Banks. He has a brother in the service, and, under the rule, would be removed. The banks, however, have taken the matter in hand, and have expressed their willingness to pay and have expressed their willingne CROGGIN's salary rather than have their bonds in the custody of anybody else.

The silk manufacturers of Paterson, N. J., have taken the bull squarely by the horns, Recently there was a strike among the weavers, who, despite contracts to finish their warps in the event of any difficulty, left their work incomplete. Actions were com-menced immediately by the manufacturers on the contracts, and two of the strikers have been arrested and locked up to answer the suits. The bewildered weavers propose to meet and "resoloot," but there seems but little hope for them, as they are liable on their contracts, and their old employers are

It has been left for AXTELL, at prese Governor of New Mexico, to fix the value of convert to Mormonism. When he arrived at Salt Lake to assume the functions of Governor of Utah, the Mormon Council took him in charge, and through the pious medium of \$900 worth of feed, washing, and whisky, convinced him of the error of his ways, an that salvation lay only through prompt adoption of the Mormon faith. It is bable that he will lose his official head. and as he will then be of no more use than any other individual, he will perhaps not be surprised to learn that the creed contemplates the payment of future whisky-bills by he contractor thereof.

Friday's row in Montreal appears to have een but the beginning of the end. The Orange Society yesterday passed resolutions denouncing the Catholics for breaking the pledges upon which the Orangemen agreed to forego their parade, and announcing their determination to "procesh" hereafter and protect themselves, to the full extent of the implication of that term, against all invaders upon their rights. Monday they will attend in full regalia the funeral of the murdered HACKETT, and every preparation has been made for an attack and a bloody fight. On behalf of the Catholic societies, the usual bosh about irresponsible men outside the Order is promulgated, and the world at large notified that the societies will not hold themselves liable for the bloodshed their action

We print a letter from the Hon. HENEY G MILLER, in which he suggests that the County Commissioners, in awarding to Hanns some \$34,000 in excess of the allowances made to him under his contract by the architect, have only done what a just proprieto would do under similar circumstan the equities are strong. Mr. MILLER omits to say that the contract made the for extra work. The County Com are not "proprietors,"—they are mere agents of the public, required by law and equity to disburse public money honestly and legally. The allowance they made to Harms was upon the theory of disregarding the whole contract. This they had no power to do, and they could only pay what the contract provided should be paid.

9 enstor BLAINE is certainly doomed more disappointments than a wise statesman ought to attract. It is only a few days since he misused a Fourth-of-July celebratio to paint the horrors of a war with Mexico out of which was to grow the worse horror of annexing more Mexican territory and creating new "Rotten Borough" States. Al this, it will be remembered, was to result upon the President's order to pursue the Mexican bandits beyond the Rio Grande, if necessary. Unfortunately for Mr. BLAINE'S asation, this order has brought the Mexican Government to a realizing sense of its responsibility for the border raids, and has induced President Diaz to instruct his commanding officer on the Rio Grande to co-oper ate with the American troops in suppressing the raids and apprehending the brigands. In consequence of these instructions, .Gen. ORD and the Mexican General have had a onsultation, in which amicable co-operation has been agreed upon, and Mr. BLAINE's sensation has been prematurely nipped in the

A young man of the romantic name POINDEXTER EDMONDSON was hanged at loomfield, Mo., yesterday for a crime which, through its surroundings, is one of the most remarkable in the annals of murder. Epmonpson, who had a mother, two sisters, an idiotic brother, and a wife, was charge with killing one SHAW, who had previously known d him down with a brick. His mother at the time of the homicide, but the jury convicted him. While under sentence his brother died, and the rest of the family swore that on his death-bed he confess to the murder of SHAW, exculpating Poindexter. Upon this statement a respite was granted, and Poindexter was eulogized through the country as a hero, ready to die in his brother's place. But the death-bed statement could not be substantiated to the satisfaction of the authorities and the sentence was carried out. The con emned man maintained his innocence throughout, though there was no reasonable doubt that the penalty was justly inflicted.

If serving no other good purpose, the stench with which a south wind inevitably floods Chicago is valuable as fertilizing the nishing excuses for its existence. An especially bad smell, like that of Thursday night, develops straightway a reporter, a bushel or two of quotation-marks and interrogationmost offensive. In point of fact, the Health Commissioner considers a steneh from the same standpoint that a meteorologist

with much precision, and rather welc it as a study of great importance to sol may be looked to for an exercise of own the nuisance when the Signal-Service eau shuts down on storms. A horrib stink is part of his stock in trade, and since the Board of Health succeeded in demo strating that it is not positively unhealth he does not propose to eradicate it until compelled. For years this nuisance has flicted Chicago. Every variety of plea for its existence has been put forth by those enrusted with the work of exterminating and it is high time for the Council to tak charge of the matter, and in some way reieve the citizens of Chicago of the smells that now poison the south wind.

In commenting upon the President's con truction of the recent Civil-Service orde which excepts the officeholders who are also members of the National Repu amittee, on the ground that they will no be called upon to do any political work for three years, the *Evening Journal* of this city takes occasion to say a word for the machine politicians as follows:

We would respectfully suggest that, were the President to reconsider his title order, and let reare a conficeholders do as they please, the same a other people, in matters of politics, so long as they shall not neglect the duties of their offices or abust their positions to the actual detriment of the service, he would do a wise thing. The Civil Service, he would do a wise thing. eeds reform, but not that kind of reform wh simply because he happens to be an officer in t public service. The Republican National Pla form hits the nail more completely on the head, by requiring Senators and Representatives in Con-gress to keep hands off in the matter of appointents to the Federal Civil Service. The con atter a mere machine for the grinding of the axe

Has it never occurred to the Journal that the surest way to break down Congressiona ence with the President's appo ents is to prohibit those appointees from cheming and wire-pulling for the re-elec tion of their Congressional patrons? In conventions and dictate Congressional and Senatorial nominations, there will no longe the same temptation for Senator and Congressmen to turn Heaven and earth to get their blowers and strikers into office, where they can no longer be useful in unning the political machine. Besides, is evidently as much an abuse of political power for officeholders to use the patronag and influence of the Government to manipu late local politics as it is for Congressmen to dictate the appointment to Washington derkships. We fear the Journal has herei trayed an insincerity in regard to Civil rvice reform which is particularly disreditable to it just now, because some mem bers of its staff have recently shown a stron disposition to hold office.

REDEEMING AND REISSUING GREEN-BACKS.
We do not agree with THE TRIBUNE in the opin we do not agree with the latter was in the opinion that the resumption policy means, or would result, in wiping out the greenbacks. "The Government," it says, "cannot maintain a paper circulation at par, because it cannot redeem it on demand and reissue it without again suspending specie resumption." If this were true of the Government, it would be of a bank. There is no good reas why greenbacks and gold should not be converti he same as any other par paper money. The law of interchange is not affected in the least by th of interconnec is not anceted in the least of the difference. If resumption means the retirement of the greenbacks, then it would be of the first im-portance to make adequate provision for supplying their place. The law is somewhat indefinite. The bare possibility of it is depressing in the extreme.

The editor of the Journal has probably no studied this question as closely as its great importance deserves. The Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, among others, contains this

On and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the

Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the City of New York, in sums of not less than \$50 There is nothing said here nor in any other part of the act permitting or requiring the reissue of the legal-tenders after they have been redeemed in coin. Senator Schurz put the question directly to Senator John Shen-man, who reported the bill, whether was intended or understood that notes were to be reissued, but he could extract no answer to the in quiry, although he pressed SHERMAN hard. No other member of the Finance Committee nor any Senator answered it. All replies were evasive and equivocal; they all dodged the question. Senator SCHURZ wanted know how the notes were to be reissued,-for what they were to be paid out if the inten tion was to reissue them. The regular income of the Government from taxes, he pointed out, defrayed all of its expenditures, acluding interest on the debt and something for the sinking fund; hence the redeem greenbacks could not be reissued in liquidation of the running expenses of the Govern ment. The law provides for procuring the coin with which to redeem them by selling any authorized bonds, viz.: fifteen-year 4 is or thirty-year 4 per cent bonds at par for coin. When the Government begins to redeem its notes on the 1st of January, 1879, it must be prepared to furnish at least \$175,000,000 of gold each year, because the duties will require \$130,000,000 to \$140,000,000 per annum and coin remittances to foreign countries will need \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 more The importing merchants who must procure gold will not go to the brokers and specu lators and pay a premium for it, but will take the greenbacks to the Sub-Treasury for redemption, and draw the cold coin, and this coin will not find its way back into the Treasury in a shape to be available for a reredemption of notes, because it will have to be paid to the public creditors as interest on he bonds, or to merchants to be exported abroad for balances on imports. Let the Journal reflect a little, and it can not help perceiving the dilemma which will environ reissuing the redeemed notes.

We can think of only two ways by which the Government might reissue the redeemed notes without increasing the national debt. The first is to buy gold with those notes. But, if the redeemed notes were reissued in purchases of gold, it would be absolutely necessary that no premium be paid for the gold, because if the notes were sold at a discount the purchasers thereof would imme-distely turn round and present them for redemption in gold, for the purpose of making a profit equal to the discount, and as often as the notes were reissued by selling them for gold the speculators would play the same trick. The other method of reissuing the redeemed greenbacks is to buy bonds with them at whatever price the holders may demand. But while the Government was abacks, what would it do for gold

have to turn round and sell for gold the very bonds it was buying in for green would not work, as the speculators would skin the Government right and left. The Government would have to sell its bonds cheap and buy them back dear the next day.

The fact is, Senator SHERMAN and his Fi The fact is, Senator Sherman and his Finance Committee perceived all those difficulties, and well knew that a reissue of the greenbacks would be impracticable; but, as they were exceedingly anxions to secure the passage of the Resumption bill, they were afraid to confess, in the hearing of the country, that the greenbacks, when redeemed in coin, cannot again be put in circulation, but must be canceled and destroyed.

must be canceled and destroyed.

The Journal seems to think that because

the banks can maintain specie-payments and reissue their notes, the Governm ent can do it. We have shown the reason why the G ernment cannot reissue them, and everybod knows the banks can. The Bank of Englan and the Scotch banks have not tailed to redeem in coin on demand and reissue their notes for fifty years. The banks can do it because they have capital and are operated to make pr They loan money, shave paper, receive de posits, discount bills, buy and sell exchange ollect notes and checks, take collaterals curities, and are every day being paid by their customers and replenished by deposit-ors and debtors, and receive interest. In short, they do a money-dealing-making-bank ing business, with their own and their cus tomers' capital, which the Government eing merely an officeholder and tax-eate annot do. It can "shin," but not do banking business. It can borrow and spend but it earns nothing, and has no capital o resources of its own except by reaching its long fingers into other people's pockets and abstracting what it needs for debt-paying and devouring purposes. Does the Journal un-

A PRACTICAL REFORMER. Mr. FRANCIS MURPHY, the Irish tempe ance-reformer, himself a brand plucked from the burning, having been through the larger part of his life an habitual drunkard, and herefore knowing whereof he speak through bitter experience, is to be commend ed for the practical and common-sense man ner in which he deals with the evils of intemperance. It is refreshing to meet with a temperance lecturer who is not a fanatic, a reformer who is not a bigot, a zealous worker for humanity who believes there are bet ter ways of appealing to a man's sense of right than with a policeman's club or legal compulsion. It adds to the force of his arruments that he speaks from experience. Having been chief among ten thousand drunkards, he knows the way of the drunkard and the avenues that most directly lead to his conversion. If we rightly apprehend the substance of Mr. Murrhy's address at the Lake Bluff

camp-meeting on Thursday, he acts upon

the broad principle that every man should

abstain from intoxicating liquors and en-courage others to abstain, but that, if he

must drink, it is better to drink beer than whisky, as the least of two evils. To enforce this point, he contrasted the drinking of whisky by the Irish and Americans with the drinking of beer by the Germans, and characterized the latter as not half so bad as the former. Upon this point Mr. MURPHY is eminently sound. A quick, impulsive, nervous, irascible people like the Americans and Irish should never drink whisky. They are not in need of a stimulant so much as sedative. In their normal condition they are the most impatient people in the world, and barely able to endure crossing or con tradiction. When filled with whisky, they explode upon the slightest prevocation. Nerves strung up to the highest tension and to pour into the stomach the various flery compounds manufactured from rum, whisky gin, and brandy, is as sure to explod the victim as a match is to set off a keg of gunpowder. For such a people, the cooling, quieting narcotic beverage of the German is better to allay their excitement, cool off their brains, tone down their nerves, and make them phlegmatic, stolid, patient, quiet citizens like the Germans, who can drink without getting drunk, wrangle without getting angry, and enjoy themselves socially without abusing their families, squandering their property, besotting their brains, destroying their stomachs, or lying in a gutter over night. Mr. MURPHY says "The German can go to the beer-garden and come home perfectly sober after drinking all day. He is really the most sensible drinker in America." No one will dispute the statement except that class of total-abstinence bigots who dispute everything. A case in point may be found at the summer-garden concerts now in progress at the Exposition Building under the auspices of Mr. THOM Here assemble every evening an average of nearly 2,000 people, mainly Germans, Irish, and Americans. Intoxicating liquors not being allowed on the premises, beer is the beverage, and it is most generously patron-ized by ladies and gentlemen alike. This has been going on every evening for four weeks, and yet no one has been drunk, boisterous, or quarrelsome, and no disturb-ance of any kind has interrupted the musical meditations of the most pronounced prohibi-tionist in attendance. The audiences could not have been more proper if they had been supplied with water pure and simple. But suppose that whisky were dealt out as freely as beer, and that the hot-headed, nervon Americans and Irish in attendance partook of it, where would the THOMAS concerts be in a short time, unless a strong police force were provided? With this main principle of Mr. MURPHY, THE TRIBUNE cordially agrees. It is better not to drink at all; but, if you must drink, choose beer, and, if you don't like beer, take the light wines which are used in countries where intoxication is comparatively

nknown. With another of Mr. MURPHY's arguments THE TRIBUNE is also in hearty sympathy. He says: "The liquor-sellers are men as well as any of my hearers, and they have virtuous wives and daughters the same as any other men. There are honorable men mong them I would trust to take my daugher to England if necessary. The as keepers are men, and they must be treated like them, and not be ridiculed or reviled." This is the position which THE TRIBUNE has always taken in its arguments with the Prohibi-tionists, and it is glad to see this great apostle of temperance occupying the same ground. He recognizes what the narrow-sighted Pro-hibitionist cannot or will not see, that compulsion never yet produced reform; that you cannot legislate what or how much a man shall drink, any more than you can regulate his daily bill of fare by statute; that the minority cannot cut off the permost offensive. In point of fact, the its greenbacks, what would it do for gold with Commissioner considers a stench in the same standpoint that a meteorologist necessarily keep pouring in 'at the rate of three or four millions per week? It would lence never yet stopped any one from drink-

uses the old Adam, and men drink the nore. Mr. MURPHY, having been a drun ard himself, knows the utter about trying to stop a man from drinking by evils of drinking and the injury the man is doing to himself and his family; to present his pledge to him and induce him to sign it. If such a course cannot save a man, then his case is hopeless, and all the That Mr. Munper's system is a good one is shown by the remarkable su that has crowned his efforts in the East, where he has hitherto been laboring. If we had more such earnest, practical, common sense reformers in the field, the humbug emperance in law and politics would be peedily exploded, and we might hope for an with less drinking and less crime than no haracterize them.

GOOD NEWS FROM MISSISSIPPL

Justice sometimes takes the most curious freaks to work out its compensations. Who would ever have thought of the Implac and machine politicians of the Republican issippi? Yet this is just what has curred. The Republican State Committee candidate at the coming State election, but virtually abandon the State organization for the time being. They have taken this action in the face of the conviction that the State has a Republican majority of 30,000, and assign as a reason (which will not be questioned by observing and impartial men) that the Republicans of Mississippi have been disfranchised by fraud, intimidation, and violence. Had they stopped here, what a North would have had to arraign President HAYES! Would not this surrende have served as an example of the onstantly reiterated charge that Haves has ughtered the Republican party? Wouldn' it have been pointed at as a fatal instance o the workings of his Southern policy Wouldn't the machine men, who res Civil-Service orders, have shricked themselves hoarse in denouncing him anew for his deser-tion of the helpless Republicans of the South? But the Republicans of Mississippi did not stop here. Having given the true reason why they have abandoned the struggle for the State with the consciousness of large majority, they proceed truthfully and forcibly to exonerate President HAYES of all blame for the wrongs put upon them, and to recognize in his conduct the only hope they erish for regaining their rights. Here is

what they say: In his endeavor to elevate the politics of the country to a plane of true patriotism and states-nanship, we tender to President Hayes all we have to give,—our prayerful sympathy and earnest good-will. We would respectfully entreat those of our Northern as well as Southern brethren who, under Northern as well as Southern brethren who, under the influence of personal grievance and other causes, inconsiderately complain of his "Southern policy," to remember that the political condition which we now deplore existed long anterior to his accession to the Presidency, and the course which we now adopt had become a necessity before he was ever nominated to the high office which he now holds. To this fact we would direct the special attention of those who are now most active in sowing the seeds of strife against the President, but who, we well remember, neglected at the proper time to adopt the means for preventing the calamity which the present Administration, with limited means, seeks to cure. We have confidence and wisdom in President HATES, and, paralyzed and powerless as we are, we profoundly regret any effort, comas we are, we profoundly regret any effort, coming from any quarter, to weaken his arm, o which might tend in the slightest degree to rende esful the high experiment in sta line in politics, to enforce the laws by the civil power, to reconcile hostile sections, and to brinto one harmonious national brotherhood all enterprise so grand in its conceptions and so holy in its purpose that it should, and we trust will, command the admiration and united support

of all good men, without regard to perspartisan considerations. To appreciate the full force of this, it must be remembered that it comes from Southern Republicans, the very men in whose behal the Implacables of the North have pretended to resent the President's policy. It bring up the whole history of Republicanism at the South. At the very time the Democrats seized Mississippi, the same class of politicians who are now arrayed against President HAYES were in full possession of the Government. They controlled all the Government offices and dictated a policy to Gen. GRANT. They were in no wise hampered in the disposition of patronage or the manipulation of the United States troops. Yet they permitted the Republicans of Mississippi to be defrauded of their rights by intimidation and violence, and to lose control of a State where they had an honest majority of 80,000 votes. Responsible themselves for this outrage, they have howled at Presi dent HAYES for refusing to use the army to sustain PACKARD in an improvised State-House, when not even the semblance of authority remained to him in any part of the City of New Orleans or the State of Louisians outside of this State-House. Having themselves deserted the Republicans of Mississippi when they had all the means and power of the Government behind them, these same Implacables affect a virtuous indignation because President Haves, con-fronted by a Democratic House and refused supplies for his army, did not impose by force upon Louisiana a man who was Gov ernor only in name. The rebuke from Mis-

sissippi is pointed and timely.

But Mississippi is not the only Southern State which the present Implacables allowed to go over to the Democrats in the same cowardly fashion when they had the power, if they had used it properly, to enforce the rights of the negro voters. One by one, Georgia, Virginis, Arkansas, North Carolina, Texas, Alabama, were all deserted under the reign of the present Irreconcila-bles, and before HAYES had been named as a possible President. Then followed South Carolina and Florida, where the Democrate had obtained power before President HAYE was inaugurated; for, in South Carolina the Supreme Court (Republican in politics had declared that HAMPTON had a majority over CHAMBERLAIN, though HAYES had majority over TILDEN. In Florida the int which gave the Democrats control of the State, though it was too late to reverse the Electoral vote. There remained, then as we have said, only the temporary State-House, claimed by PACKARD, which alone HAYES, as President, could have defended if he had chosen to fly in the face of the inevitable, and to risk the dis-bandment of the American army. For re-fusing to take this reckless course, he has only been denounced by the poltroons who en Southern States which had already

who are loudest in their profriendship, find their only hope for future emancipation in the very policy which the wisdom of President Harzs has mangurated They cannot struggle successfully in the subjection into which the machine politi-cians of the North betrayed them, but they may find an alliance with the conservativ native whites as soon as the latter tire of the dictation and arrogance of the Bourbon faction. The opportunity may come in Mississippi long before it was expected. While there is not a single man in the State who desires to be the Republican candidate for Governor, there are five prominent men who are scrambling for the Democratic nomination. Is it unlikely that there will be rival Democratic candidates? If the Bourbons and Fire-Est-ers prevail in the Democratic Convention, is it not probable that the Conservative Dem crats will organize an opposition and run an independent candidate of their own? And if they do this, will not the Republican voters of Mississippi, with 30,000 majority, hold the balance of power? Will not the Conservative Democrats see to it that the black voters have a protection which the machine politicians of the Republican party failed to give them? And will not this be a practical and permanent obliteration of the olor-line in that State?

THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS. The revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, though not definitely ascertained,—several reports from remote districts yet to be received, -are esti mated upon actual and approximated figures to be as follows, as compared with last year:

Customs ... \$148,071,985 \$130,439,419 Internal revenue ... 110,700,732 118,438,279 Miscellaneous ... 22,700,321 22,447,980 Total\$287, 482, 038 \$271, 325, 678 These figures exhibit a decline in the year of \$16,156,360 in the total revenue, while the falling off in customs duties is nearly \$18,000,000. Had it not been for the large reduction made in the expenditures, caused by the forced economies of the public service, there would have been a serious deficiency in the revenue. The appropr and consequent expenditures for the fiscal year beginning on the 1st of July, 1877, are considerably reduced from those of last year. and, though the revenue will be reduced, it is probable that a deficiency will be avoided. This falling off of revenue from customs

a striking evidence of the great neglect of Congress to remedy the tariff. The rates of duty which were adopted during and soon after the War-war taxes-have been continued until they now amount in many cases to prohibition. A glance at the figures of importations and revenue from duties during several years will tell the story:

Value of imports.

1870 \$452, 875, 685 \$191, 513, 974
1871 518, 759, 518 202, 446, 673
1872 573, 912, 888 212, 619, 105
1873 684, 633, 795 184, 929, 041
1874 595, 865, 754 160, 522, 285
1875 547, 050, 118 154, 554, 982
1876 480, 293, 273 145, 178, 693
1877 (eleven months) 442, 220, 503 140, 439, 419 The revenue for 1877 is, for twelve months, the valuation of the imports only for eleven months. It will be seen how seriously the revenue has declined-\$80,000 a year-since 1872. Our exports are largely in excess of our imports, but, instead of receiving other goods in exchange for them, we are receiving back railroad, municipal, and other bonds and securities. Unable to sell us goods in exchange, our customers are com-They are unloading them upon this country, and money which might be invested in pro ductive industry in the United States is taking refuge from idleness in these bonds and securities. This is not profitable commerce If we export \$600,000,000 of our products, and receive therefor other goods which are worth here \$700,000,000, the profit of the profit of the trade is visible. But when we receive for these exports payment in bonds and securities, the value of which is largely speculative, and the capital put into which is withdrawn from productive pur-suits, the profit of the transaction is not evident; it is more seeming than real, especially as none of the corporations which have issued these bonds give any indication of an ability to pay or reduce their indebtedness. Congress, however, cannot much long-er neglect this business. It must reduce the tariff duties so as to admit of importations which will produce revenue, and it must restore a small tax on tea and coffee, or there will be a deficiency in the revenue of

The British policy contrasts strongly with the French and German policy. There is a strip of country on the border of those two lands which is really German territory, but during the half-century of French occupation of Alsace and Lorraine the people became entirely Frenchy in their notions and sympathies. Kind treatment won them over.—Journal. the most serious character.

The mistake the Journal makes is in supp ing that Alsace and Lorraine had only been in French occupation half a century! Louis XIV. selzed them A. D. 1681 from the German by surprise, and by the peace of Ryswick, made in 1607, the cession was ratified. Thus the French had possession of the stolen territory for nearly two centuries; and, while the inhabthe Alsace part of them would never adopt the French language, but continued to speak German as the mother tongue and read German newspapers and books. The reason of their beoming so rapidly reconciled to German rule is simply because they are Germans by race, lan-

The New York Herald recently interviewed a Tweed, and, while giving his views in full, sup-pressed the name. The lawyer was John GRAHAM, and the reason for not using his nam GRAHAM, and the reason for not using his name was a threat made by GRAHAM years ago. The Herald had attacked GRAHAM, who meeting the old man BENNETT on the street, knocked him down and admonished him then and there that if the Herald ever published his name again in any connection, whether good, bad, or indifferent, save to notice his death after he had passed from this world, he, GRAHAM, would cowhide him, BENNETT, until he died. BENNETT has been gathered to his fathers, but the first and been gathered to his fathers, but the fight and the threat made a lasting impression, and Graham has never been mentioned in the paper GRAHAM has never been mentioned in the paper since. Periodically he is interviewed as a "prominent New York lawyer," but every man on the Heraid force shrinks from even writing

On the ground that cumulative senten the whisky-thief, out of the Penitentiary to-day. Then the fur will fly. Joycz has plenty of enemies to punish and few friends to reward. McDonald stood by him, but almost all the rest of the gang "went back" on him, and, as the convict has salted away at least half a mill-ion doilars to keep him while working out his vengeance, any quantity of fun may be expected in Missouri for some time to come. Through his imprisonment Joyce loses his citizenship, so his imprisonment JOYCE loses his citizenship, so he will have no political aims to bother him, and there is no little quaking in St. Louis among some very embeent men, as they contemplate the

They have got a little lawyer down in St. Louis, named FRANK BOWNAN, too small to whip and too sharp to be beaten. A few years ago he popped into sudden favor by taking up the fight of the St. Louis Ran STILSON HUTCHINS, and for a time the quarrel was bitter. Three or four challenges to mortal combat were passed between the belligerents and their friends, but shally the matter faded into a sort of smoldering fire. It was lately fanned into life again by the discovery that BOWMAN'S practice in relation to a life-insurance company was no better than it should have been. An investigation was ordered, and, during a recent hearing, every human being in the court, from the Judge up and down, called every other human being present a liar. There was no particular resentment on the part of the chivalry, who finally joined in proving the reporter of the Globe Democrat to be a constitutional liar, because he was the smallest man in the crowd. This seemed to settle the question the crowd. This seemed to settle the question at issue to the satisfaction of all hands, and the

The New York Bulletin, comme commercial organ, commercial organ, speaking of remonetizing silver, says:

Conceding that there should be a remonetization of silver, the first thing to be insisted upon in gursannee of that step is, that the relative value of the two metals shall not be legally determined until the market value of silver has been settled to a spale basis. What the future settled value of eliver ballion may be it is impossible now to judge.

This idiotic sort of talk is about on a par with the order of the market, the section of the market with the color of the market. the order of the mother to her son forbidding him ever going into the water until he had first learned to swim. How is the value of silver to be improved so long as the law prevents it from being used as money? The value of a thing depends upon the demand for it. There is a demand in this country for at least two hundred. penage this country for at least two hundred, perhaps three hundred, millions of silver do-lars. Let us see what effect filling that big de-mand will have on the value of silver. We think it would be healthy. Let us have an out-ing of the "dollar of the daddies."

A Paris paper describes the table-service at a recent farewell dinner to Minister Washburnk:
Apart from a rich dispiay of massive silver the most notable objects were the plates, which were genuine Sevres, the pattern a border of pold carbosques on a black ground-work, with an exterior wreath of minute leaves in gold most axquestely dnished. The dessert service, plates, inger-owls, and decanter-stands, were in silver, with openworked borders, richly-cilt, the pattern passion flowers and leaves, and on each plate and lowl was the monogram of the owner in gill letters. The handles of the dessert knives, forks, and spoons were of gold, with the owner's monogram stamped in open-work at the end, a marvelous piece of delicate goldsmith's work. The sugar for the after-dinner coffee was handed round in a chassed silver casket of the reign of Louis XV.

Kingston, N. Y., has just lost, in Unran suits. So thoroughly was he fascinated with the intricacles of legal practice, that he wrecked his fortune and found pastime only in suing his neighbors. One of his suits against a fellowtownsman named Bob Harren lasted for twenty years, and was brought up standing by the latter's death. Then URIAH took to his bed, said he was "going to meet Bob," and died in the blessed hope that the suit would be taken up in eternity where it left off on earth

One BEERS, of New York, is threatened fro Texas. For some time he has been advertising cure for optum-cating, and was applied to by Mrs. Greene, of Montgomery. He sent her a box of pills, with directions, which she followed, and in forty-eight hours she was dead. From every part of the Lone-Star State comes a 'yell for vengeance on BEERS, and it is not improbable that Texas will send a requisition for him. BREES claims that his remedy was efficacious, as the patient hasn't taken any opium since taking the pills.

Given a street-railway corporation, and progression and enterprise are gone. The Sixth Avenue Horse-Car Company, of New York, has been a bitter opponent the elevated railway. Its manager t a double-decked car that wouldn't der the higher track, and now coolly de the latter an impediment to traffic. But the Common Council bounced the two-story and basement car as a violation of the Company's charter, and ordered the mansard shaved off.

After all, King ALPONSO of Spain is to marry the Duke of Montpensier's daughter, much to the disgust of the Queen, who, seeing the control of her son slipping through her fingers, has determined to leave Madrid for Paris. . The girl, who is described as unneces sarily beautiful, is modest and retiring in her

One of our Western exchanges very correctly observes:

The discussion of the silver question is rapidly taking a new form. The monometallists discover that they are beaten in argument—that the attempt to destroy the money character of silver in an inflated and debtor country, with a view to resamption, is a case of financial suicide, and that there is no possibility that the people will submit to such a policy when it is fairly presented.

In reply to the snarling at HAYES of the ma-chine Implacables, one of the Cincinnati papers

says:

If the Republicans of Ohio propose to carry the
State this fall, they have not only to indorse
HAYES, but to do it with a yell. Criminal returns of the London police for 1876 show the arrest of 76,314 persons, of which 50,011 were males and 26,203 females. Of the professions, fifty-eight were lawyers, twenty-seven doctors, and three clergymen.

How often must we notify people that anony mous communications cannot be inserted in THE TRIBUNE! About a peck a week of them go into the waste-basket unhonored and un

Senator Morton's son, it is observed, has been appointed a Government agent to watch the Alaska Fur Company in their operations up North. Bob Ingersoll has stirred up a formidable antagonist in San Francisco in the person of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gnard, and the papers say the clergyman is getting the better of the controversy.

Miss Elizabeth Johnson, who was rejected

as poet by the Senior Class of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn. at Middletown, Conn., because she was a roman, won the prize of \$100 for the best essay, all the work being submitted anonymonsly. She has since been appointed a Professor in the female college at Wellesley, Mass., at a salary of \$800 The New York Dramatic News lately pub

lished this astounding item: "Mr. William Carleton is undoubtedly the best baritone now singing
the English language, with the sole exception of
Mr. Sankey." Some of the wonder may be removed from this sentence by substituting Santley for
Sankey. Santley has grown old in London, and
the Tavor he has enjoyed there will justify som
enthusiasm on his behalf. Frederick William Von Hacklander, whose

frederick William von Hackiander, whose death was recently announced, was in the front rank of German humorous and romantic writers. His stories, tales, and novels have been widely circulated in Germany. His literary career begat in 1841, and extended up to his death. His works in 1874 were published in seventy volumes. Besides his novels, he wrote many military sketches, books of travel, and comedies.

es, books of travel, and comedies.

In consequence of the sudden death of Prof. Sanborn Tenney, the Williams College Scientific Expedition has disbanded, and the members have returned to their homes. The expedition was composed of ten or twelve students and a few outsiders. They met here by appointment, and were to have started for the Rocky Mountains this week. The death of Prof. Tenney was a sad blow to all of them. He was to have been the leader of the Expedition, and it owed tist existence to his suggestion and active sympathy. It was, of course, impossible, if it had been deemed expedient, to fill his place on so short a notice.

In one of his letters from London to a

ent, to fill his place on so short a notice.

In one of his letters from London to a friend in the United States Dr. Franklin remarked:

"You do well to avoid being concerned in the pleces of personal abuse so scandalously common in our newspapers, that I am afraid to lend any of them here until I have examined and laid avide such as would disgrace us and subject us among strangers to a reflection like that used by a gentleman in a coffee-house to two quarrelers, who, after a mutually free use of the words rogue, fillish, accoundred, etc., seemed as if they would refer their dispute to him. 'I know nothing of you or your affairs,' said he, 'I only perceive that you know one amother.'

THE ORAL Montreal Reapin , of Protesta

Intense and Ven of the Persec The Orangemen

Monday, with They Will Protect T Anxious to B

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Accounts of the

Charlotteto

Special Dispatch
MONTREAL, July 18.— MONTHEAL, July 10.

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to the number of 1,000, who afternoon, were dism
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During the night the
armories were particular armories were particular and it was as quickly four intion. The police were Central Station, with the who had to go on beat, a special patrol duty. A ly vided in squads of thre trolled St. James street

daylight. THE ORANGEMEN at their annual meeting I lutions to the effect that and benevolent societies and benevolent societies word of honor that if t tention of celebrating the lic procession such steps went insults being offered going to or returning from Catholies from making of insulting or rioto the national societies or and allowed the streets are abile of disloyal and d ganized for the special peaceable citizens, and fin that they can no longer pance upon any profess will that may at any future them, but that they will to them, but that they w as will effectually protect saults of cowardly and bi henceforth not only claim to parade the street the same manner and that no threats

also passed a resolution for not taking measu peace, and holding his evils that occurred, and murder of Hackett. will be held to call on t his want of precautic meeting of the Counci vote of want of confider The Protestant press

fluence their counsels i

A meeting is to be hel of McKillop & Sprague The Orangemen will take in full regalia. It will p. m., to Mount Royal will be held in reading will be held in readine may be required. It is a bers of Orangemen in The inquest on the opened to day, but pos Stephen J. Meany behalf of the Irish C knowledges that the Or

for the acts of mer out the Catholic Union full of their leader, and ke o authority, and abdif A member of St. Ge creted that the member set es, at whose require withheld, to show the their protest against lisgraced the city, atta-groupy man who was m foung man sho was m Toronto, July 13.—I this city do not intend this city do not inten of March, on account of the weather for ou They intend, however To the West

without any trouble o'clock. There wer o clock. There were a ber of arrests made, a rious. A complete at valled. The Coroner case of Hisckett this was postponed till to-A conference took 1 leading Orangemen a national societies for indignation meeting t indignation meeting to not affording better po Boone is not dead, suffering from his work suffering from his won The YOUNG which returned from up town in uniform, where we want in the Hackett Lodge, I was killed yesterday. The same of the thronged with people. It was at first decide Mackett to-morrow, be chaused to Monday.

Mackett to morrow, changed to Monday Order from the W Many of the rough terday are supposed from New York State from a hardware m

HALIPAX, July 13. men were dismissed front of the lodge-ro, el by a shower of a street. Two Orange Another voiley of all anot from the lodge-ro another was a salanter.

ensued. Voiley after a vered by about twen rooms. Two were we severely hurt in the hour the city was in a police were useless. Peace, got the Orange and quiet was reator meeting to-day, can magistrates. One havere sworn and twen leaders saved, with

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against a fellow-HARPER lasted for ought up standing by URIAH took to his to meet Bon," and at the suit would be at left off on earth

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1 London police for 314 persons, of which ,203 females. Of the cere lawyers, twenty-

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Dr. Franklin remarked:
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THE ORANGEMEN.

Montreal Reaping the Reproach of Protestant Canada.

Intense and Vengetul Excitement of the Persecuted Society.

The Orangemen Will Bury Hackett

Monday, with Full Parade. They Will Protect Themselves, and Are Anxious to Butcher Bigots.

Reinforcements of Young Britons Press-ing to the Front Rapidly.

Accounts of the Orange Biot at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 18.—The city remained perfectly quiet last night and to-day. Volunteers to the number of 1,000, who were called out in the afternoon, were dismissed at midnight, with the exception of some number of men who have been on guard for two or three nights past During the night the scenes in the different puring the night the scenes in the different armories were particularly lively, and now and again a rumor would arise of some disturbance, and it was as quickly found to be without foun-iation. The police were held in reserve at the Central Station, with the exception of the men who had to go on beat, and those detailed for special patrol duty. A large force of police, divided in squads of three, four, and six, pa-trolled St. James street and other streets till

at their annual meeting last night, passed resolutions to the effect that the various national and benevolent societies having pledged their word of honor that if they abandoned the intention of celebrating the 12th of July by public procession such steps would be taken to prevent insults being offered to women or children going to or returning from church, and restrain Catholics from making any demonstration of insulting or riotous character; that the national societies broke faith with them and allowed the streets to be monopolized by a abble of disloyal and disorderly ruffians, organized for the special purpose of insulting peaceable citizens, and finally to commit a MOST DASTARDLY AND CRUEL MURDER; that they can no longer place the slightest reli-THE ORANGEMEN OF MONTREAL.

that they can no longer place the slightest reli-nce upon any profession of peace and good will that may at any future period be addressed to them, but that they will take such measures as will effectually protect themselves from as saults of cowardly and bloodthirsty ruffians, and henceforth not only claim but exercise the right to parade the streets of Montreal in the same manner as other societies, and that no threats of violence from enemies, or entreaties of false friends, shall in fluence their counsels in future. The meeting also passed a resolution condemning the Mayor for not taking measures for preserving the peace, and holding him culpable for all the evils that occurred, and morally guilty of the

murder of Hackett.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING will be held to call on the Mayor to resign for his want of precaution, and at to-night's meeting of the Council a member will move a vote of want of confidence in him.

The Protestant press of this city and every city in Canada denounces his cowardly and paltering conduct.

A meeting is to be held to-night in the office of McKillop & Sprague to arrange for

HACKETT'S FUNERAL.

The Orangemen will take charge of it, and march in full regains. It will take place Monday at 3 p. m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. The military will be held in readinces, in case their services may be required. It is expected that large numbers of Orangemen from the West will attend.

The inquest on the body of Hackett was opened to-day, but postponed till to-morrow. Stephen J. Meany states authoritatively on behalf of the Irish Catholic Union that it acknowledges that the Orangemen kept their compact in good faith, and it disclaim all connection with the idlers and rowdles who provoked the act, and that it Does NOT HOLD ITSELE LIBLE for the acts of men outside of their body; that the Catholic Union fully obeyed the instructions HACKETT'S PUNERAL.

for the acts of men outside of their body; that the Catholic Union fully obeyed their body; that the Catholic Union fully obeyed the instructions of their leader, and kept within doors, amenable to authority, and abiding by it.

A member of St. Georre's Society has sugrested thrt the members of the National Societies, at whose request the procession was rithheld, to show their respect to that act, and their protest against the outrage which has liggraced the city, attend the funeral of the young man tho was murdered.

Toronto, July 13.—It is said the Irishmen of this city do not intend to walk again on the 17th of March, on account of the unseasonableness of the weather for outdoor parade at that date. They intend, however, to celebrate by a procession every year on the birthday of Daniel O'Connell, the great Liberator, Aug. 6, instead of St. Patrick's Day. The Orangemen, under the heat of yesterday's excitement and treatment dealt out to their Montreal brethren, declare that the Irishmen shall not walk in procession on the day mentioned.

QUIET.

To the Western Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Can., July 13.—Last night passed without any trouble, the crowds dispersing at 10 e'clock. There were less than an average number of arrests made, and none for anything serious. A complete absence of drunkenness prevailed. The Coroner's jury were sworn in the case of Hackett this morning, but the inquiry was postponed till to-morrow.

A conference took place this morning between leading Orangemen and the Prosidents of the national societies for the purpose of calling an indignation meeting to condemn the Mayor for not affording better protection to His yesterday.

Boone is not dead. He is confined to his bed, suffering from his wounds, which are severe.

THE YOUNG BRITONS' BAND, which returned from Corpwall to-day, marched up town in uniform, with colors in their hats.

A new Orange lodge is to be formed, called the Hackett Lodge, in memory of the man who was killed yesterday.

the Hackett Lodge, in memory of the man was was killed yesterday. The scene of the shooting yesterday was thronged with people.

It was at first decided to hold the funeral of Hackett to-morrow, but the time has since been changed to Monday. to allow members of the Order from the West who wish to attend the funeral time to get here. He will be buried with full Orange honors.

THE ROUGHS.

funeral time to get here. He will be buried with full Orange honors.

Many of the roughs engaged in the affray yesterday are supposed to be strangers who came from New York State.

REVOLVERS.

A witness says a head of the Catholic Union wanted to buy a hundred revolvers Wednesday from a hardware merchant.

GOOD.

The men absent without leave from large establishments yesterday have been dismissed.

HALIFAT, July 13.—At Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, last evening, after the Orangemen were dismissed, several of them stood in front of the lodge-room, where they were greetel by a shower of stones from roughs on the street. Two Orangemen were severely hurt. Another voiley of stones followed, and a pistolshot from the lodge-room wounded one of the assailants.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

ensued. Voiley after voiley of rocks were answered by about twenty shots from the lodge-rooms. Two were wounded by bullets and one severely hurt in the head by a stone. For an hour the city was in the hands of the mob. The police were useless. The magistrates, to make peace, got the Orangemen to lower their flag, and quiet was restored. The Orangemen, at a meeting to-day, condemned the police and magistrates. One hundred special constables were sworn and twenty-eight warrants for ring-leaders issued, with several arrests.

JUDICIAL. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 18.—To-day a meeting was held of members of the Bloomington Bar, irrespective of party, to appoint delegates to the Lawyers' Judicial District Conventionat Chenoa next Tuesday. Sixteen delegates were appointed, and instructed to support James S. Ewing of Bloomington. Ewing is an ardent Democrat, but is highly esteemed, and has practiced law here seventeen years. Republicans will hold a County Convention for the same purpose in Bloomington next Monday, and will

appoint delegates to attend a straight Republism Convention at Gliman next Wednesday.

Special Dispatch to The Iribune.

KANKAKER, Ill., July 13.—At a meeting tomight of the Bar of this city, Thomas P. Boufield was chosen Chairman, and James N. Orr Secretary. Statt's-Attorney Paddock offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, while we believe that partisan feeling should not be allowed to govern in the selection of candidates for Judgos of courts, yet we believe that the people, under the elective system, should be allowed the privilege of a voice in making choice of the candidates for such offices, and that a convention composed exclusively of any one class of citizens to the exclusion of the others is not in accordance with the spirit of our system of government, and we, therefore, as a Bar, decline to send delegates to the Bar Convention called by the McLean County Bar to be held at Chenos, June 17, to recommend a suitable person as a candidate for Judge to be voted for Aug. 6.

S. A. Moore presented a substitute favoring

Aug. 6.

S. A. Moore presented a substitute favoring the Chenoa Convention, which was rejected. All but two of the practicing lawyers of the Kankakee Bar were present.

CASUALTIES.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Paul., Minn., July 13.—The Coroner's investigation on the body of the unknown man found at Bass Lake, elicited the fact that the man's name was Joseph Rieder; that he was a single man, and has a brother living in Farmville, Va. Deceased owned a farm in Stearns Connty, but has for two or three years been employed as a farm-hand in the vicinity of Rass.

Lake, and lastly by a farmer named Manney, who left home with his family to attend a pic-nic on the 4th, leaving Rieder at work on the farm. The mystery of the man's death is unexplained. RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

QUINCT, Ill., July 13.—At Bushnell, yesterday, a man named James Nevins was killed by day, a man named James Nevins was killed by being run over by a freight train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Road. He was a Scotchman, a harvest hand on his way from Chicago to Texas, and attempted to jump on the cars while in motion. He iell backward and both legs were severed below the kifeca. He lived only a few hours. The railroad company interred the body.

GETTING WARM

The Struggle for the Base-Ball Championship Waxes Close and Interesting.

A Peg Gained by the Chicagos in Yesterday's Game with the Hartfords.

At St. Louis the Bostons Succeed in Winning an Important Game.

Trotting at Springfield, Hass., and Elsewhere-Hopeful Beats Fullerton.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 13.—The Hon. Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, addressed a very large audience at the Opera-House in this evening, under the auspices of the Red Ribbon or Reform Club. He gave a powerful address,

BASE-BALL.

GAMES WON WHERE THEY WILL DO THE MOST GOOD.

In 1875, when McVey bloomed out as a pitcher, he took a try at the Hartfords and was a success. In 1876 he never missed a chance to beat the Dark Blues whenever he occupied the pitcher's position. He beat them four times out of four, while they butted against Spalding out of four, while they batted against Spalding so confidently that they won four out of six from him. This year the Hartfords have been troublesome customers, and had, up to yesterday, won three out of four games with Chicago. In two of these Bradley has been very poorly supported, and the losses are not in any way chargeable to his work. He has been surrounded by a team with at least two very weak spots. Still it seemed as if the Ferguson party had almost too much confidence, and for that reason their ancient enemy and conqueror, McVey, was put in against them with great success.

The attendance was very good, about 3,000 people passing the turnstiles, and promptly on

GUINGT, III., July 18.—At Bashnell, yesterday, a man named James Nevins was killed by being run over by a freight train on the Chicago burlington & Quincy Road. He was a Sootchman, a harvest hand on his way from Chicago to Texas, and attempted to jump on the cars while in motion. He iell backward and both legs were severed below the kifest and both legs were severed below the kifest om the cars while in motion. He iell backward and both legs were severed below the kifest om the cars while in motion. He iell backward and both legs were severed below the kifest om the cars left and train to St. Louis, which left this circ at 2.30 his afternoon, met with an accident about four miles below town, resulting in the wrecking of the bagrage, mail, and one passenger car. The rails spread, throwing the trucks of the bagrage-car out of place, and the three cars left the track. J. C. Brown, Mail Agent, was thrown out and received several cuts as thrown out and received several cuts as thrown out and received several cuts and thrown out and received several cuts as thrown out and received several cuts as thrown out and received several cuts as the part of the company in the cuts of the bagrage car out of place, and the three cars left the track. J. C. Brown, Mail Agent, was thrown out and received several cuts and thrown out and received several cuts and the company in the cuts of the rolling of the person injured.

A DEATH-DANCE Agencial Dissues to The Tribune.

A DEATH-DANCE Agencial Dissues to The Tribune.

New Yous, July 18.—Rose Smith, of No. 35 Madison street, aged sit years, was waltaing on the root of he root with a soint part of the root of her home with a company in the part of the root of the roo

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and Croft led to the Browns scoring four runs, one carned. In their half of the fourth inning the Bostons, aided by errors by McGeary and Nicholis, batted the latter to all parts of the field and secured seven runs, four carned. Blong then went in to pitch, and, during the last four innings both sides were retired without scoring, only two safe hits being made off Blong and two off Bond. THE SCORE.

TIBIBIPIA P Wright, 2 b.
Leonard, 1 f.
O'Rourke, c. f.
White, r. f.
Sutton, s. s.
Bond, p.
Jysrrill, 1 b.
Brown, e.
Schafer, 3 b. . 40 7 12 27 15 34 4 5 27 15 8 Total. Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—Mr. Burtis.

WEST VIRGINIA.
WHEELING, W. Va., July 13.—Base-ball to-

to 1.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 13.—The game of base ball to-day between the Red Caps, of St. Paul, and Minneapolis' Club, resulted in a score of 9 to 4 in favor of Minneapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

JULY 13.—Indianapolis 3, Louisville nothing.

COLUMBUS, O., July 13.—Base ball: Buckeyes, 4; Champion Citys, of Springfield, 10.

THE TURE. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18.—To-day was the closing day of the Hampden Park races. The 2:25 class, purse \$2,500, resulted: 7ime-2:26, 2:24, 2:264, 2:28, 2:34, 2:35.

OTTUMWA, IA.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. OTTUMWA, Ia., July 13.-The attendance at the races to-day was larger than yesterday and much interest was manifested. In the free-formuch interest was manifested. In the free-for-all trotting race for a purse of \$400, there were seven entries, and five to start. Mountain Quail won the race in three straight heats. Time, 2:31, 2:33, and 2:32. In the running race, three best in five, for a purse of \$250, six horses started. Lady Jack was decided to be the winner. Malvern, a very fine animal, had a leg broken in the third heat. which perhaps only prevented him from winning the race, as he had already won two heats.

The free-to-all purse, \$3,000:

A Brief Mention of Some of the Suc cessful Inventions of the Age.

Chicago Leads the Union in This as Well as Other Matters.

Most of the great inventions of the age have been by Americans. Although credit for the steam-engine must be given to England, the magnetic telegraph, the sewing-machine, the reaper and mower, the revolver and revolving rifle, the sleeping-car, the street-car, the omnibus, the railway check system, and innumerable others, are the product of American brains and American abops. No part of the Union has a monopoly of inventive genins, but we may safely claim for Chicago a full share of men with inventive capacity who think, and, thinking, act. Many of them have with their ideas achieved a competence, some of them great

ly claim for Chicago a full share of men with inventive capacity who think, and, thinking, act. Many of them have with their ideas achieved a competence, some of them great fortunes, and others—more's the pity—are still struggling for a recognition of their talents and services. Some of the successful inventors of this city are briefly mentioned below:

WILLIAM R. HALE & CO.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the reader to one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age.—the hydraulic elevator, manufactured in this city by the above firm; and in this business they are the pioneers. So popular have these elevators become, in fact, and so general their use, that the expense of putting in steam elevators has been reduced more than one-half, and still they are much more expensive and but few new ones are now put in. Not only are the water elevators less expensive than the steam, but they are operated at much less cost. They require no engineer; they are quicker and much safer; they are operated direct from street mains or tanks, and all who ride on them admire their easy, gliding motion. The elevators manufactured by Messrs. William E. Hale & Co. are entirely different in principle from all other hydraulic elevators in that they use an upright instead of a horizontal cylinder, thereby saving the water as a brake to hold the elevator in descending. This enterprising firm does not seek to make the cheapest machine in the market, but rather to do the best and most permanent work possible at fair prices. Their elevators are in use in nearly all the principal cities of the Union—for instance in the Senate wing of the Capitol, at Washington, D. C., the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, Grammercy Park Hotel, Newport flats, the elegant private residences of exgov. Baldwin and J. R. Grout, in Detroit; Plars's Opera-House in Cincinnati; Lindell Hotel, Thisune Building, Milwaukee; the Major Block, LaSalle Block, Ashiand Block, Commercial Hotel, Thisune Building, Marine Bank Building, and scores

our antipodes. A handsome descriptive catalogue will be sent by them free on application.
THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE WIRE GAUZE NON-

sight, and still more appreciated when in use. A great point of superiority of these refrigerators is, that the provision chamber is always perfectly dry, an object often tried but never before attained.

2. P. WOLLENSAK a CO.

are patentees and sole manufacturers of the very convenient transom lifter and lock, which has become a necessity where fresh air is needed. With this device a child can with the greatest case open and lock in any position the nearlest transom in use. It may be left partly open and still remain securely locked. All the old, cumbrous system of ropes and pulleys is now done away with, as well as the ancient practice of carrying around step-ladders.

3OHN LANE,

a well-know steel plow man, has the honor of an invention which has proved a great boon for farmers. His patent fron centre cast steel hardened plows and cultivators are now in general use, superseding all others.

The iron centre cast steel is manufactured by the most reliable steel making firms at Pittsburg, Pa., under license and royalty.

Mr. Lane's office is with the Chicago Plow Manufacturing Company, this city.

THE GRAHAM PATENT PAUCET is manufactured by Graham & Johnson, proprietors of the Chicago Brass Works, No. 40 South Jefferson street, Chicago. This faucet combines simplicity, cheapness, and durability, and is surely destined to take the lead. Unlike other faucets this has a self-acting valve, constructed on purely scientific principles. This firm also make a specialty of casting and jobbing in all kinds of plumbers' brass work, metal patterns, etc.

THE AMBRICAN ERIDGE CO.

have patented and introduced many valuable in-

kinds of plumbers' brass work, metal patterns, etc.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.
have patented and introduced many valuable inventions and improvements in the construction of bridges, which are constantly being used in their immense factory and very large production.

E. W. AUSTIN AND W. B. HOSFORD have invented an oven to attach to the ordinary beating apparatus used in residences, whereby all manner of cooking can be done, and the heater be located in the kitchen instead of the cellar.

heater be located in the kitchen instead of the cellar.

THE RIVET GRAIN-ELEVATOR BUCKET is the leading article of its kind in this coun-try. One-half million are now in use. Manu-factured at No. 54 Franklin street.

FIRES.

AT BURLINGTON, IA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BURLINGTON, Ia., July 13.—About 2 o'clock suburbs, owned and occupied by J. L. Tell, was totally destroyed by fire. The house was valued at \$1,500, and insured in the Springfield Fire and Marine for \$1,300. The contents were a total loss, estimated at \$800; not insured.

AT CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., July 13.—Henry Brockman's stable and residence, corner of Elm and. Water streets, were partially burned this morning. Loss, \$3,000. Seven horses perished in the flames. Mrs. Silas, an old lady who was in the third story of the residence, jumped to the ground, receiving severe injuries.

AT CLINTON, IA. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
CLINTON, Ia., July 13.—The depot erected twenty-one years ago for the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Rallroad, and latterly used as a wareuse, took fire this morning and was entirely assumed. Loss, \$2,000; uninsured.

vstors have a weij-established reputation from long and successful use, and have been indored by many practical engineers of the highest reputation.

M. Amberg, of the firm of Cameron, Amberg & Co., manufacturing stationers, of & Lake street, has from his experience as an accountation in bis youthful days and knowledge of counting-house wants been enabled by patient study and perseverance to perfect quite a number of specialties, which have become indispensable requisites in every office where they have been adopted.

Commencing with the "bill file" in 1860, which was designed to keep monthly bills in such shape that statements could be instantly checked on presentation, he followed it with going of any kind.

This was, in consequence of improvements in mechanical construction, the subject of various patents, from time to time, and from its laboresaving features is in successful use in over 95 per cent of the business houses of Chicago.

Mr. Amberg was, however, dissatisfied with it as a means for filling a large correspondence which about save years ago began experimenting, which resulted in the recent completion and adopt two years ago began experimenting. Which resulted in the recent completion and the perfection of the "Cabinet Letter File," of which about save years and about two years ago began experimenting. Which resulted in the recent completion and adopt the prices of these vary from \$22 to \$300 each. By its use in even the most extensive business access may be had to all or any portion.

The prices of these vary from \$22 to \$300 each. By its use in even the most extensive business access may be had to all or any portion.

Over \$300 of these cabinets are already in use in our largest houses, banks, etc., while of any man's correspondence instantly, where by any other system hours and even days may be and to all or any portion.

Over \$300 of these cabinets are already in use in our largest houses, banks, etc., while of course of the course of the

be your devoted servant, L. STERNBOD.

LANCASTER, O., July 11.—L. Steerred, Exp.,
Columbus, O.—My Dran Sire. In answer to yours
of yesterday I have to say that I do not want, have
not sought, and shall in no way seek to be nominated for Governor. But if the Democracy of the
State should call on me to lead the fight this fall,
I would not feel at liberty to decline. Sincerely
yours,

Tho feeling in this section of the State appears
to be growing adverse to Converse, and there is
considerable doubt expressed as to his being
able to control the delegates in this (his own)
district. The copy of The Tribure at the City
Library containing the Jones afficavit has been
partially destroyed, the charges against Converse
having been torn out. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.



8. The Arandel Motts, by Mary Cedi Hay.

(Sinrie number).

9. Old Myddieton's Money, by Mary Cedi
Hay. (Single number).

10. The Woman in White, by Wilkie Collins.
(Double number).

11. The Mill on the Floss, by George Eliot.
(Double number).

12. The American Senator, by Anthony Trollope. (Double number).

13. A Princess of Thuie, by William Black.
(Double number).

14. The Dead Secret, by Wilkie Collins. (Single number).

15. Remois, by George Eliot. (Double).

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers, sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of price, by Grooge Munno, Publisher.

21, 23, and 25 Vandewster-st., N. 7 (P. O. Box 5657.)

Keep sells the best and cheapest shirts the world; also collars, elegant styles, best quality, \$1.50 per doz., six for 75c. 173 Madiso

For Catarrh and Hay Fever use Jeffers unequaled "French Catarrh Cure." Trial and samples free to all. Office 70 State-st. Periey Jeffer VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES 178 Baltic-st., Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1874.
H. R. STRYENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir-From personal benefit received from
its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those
whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartly and sincerely recommend
the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claims
to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW.

Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church,
Scramento, Cal.

> VEGETINE. SHE RESTS WELL

Ma. H. R. STOUTH FOLARD, Ma., Ocs. 11, 1878.

Ma. H. R. STOUTH FOLARD, Ma., Ocs. 11, 1878.

Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the hver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegeting for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully, Witness of the above:

MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above:

MR. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN,
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN, Boston Home, 14 Tyles-st., } H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the Vegetine you have so kindly given us from time to lime, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.

With respect,

MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE.

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

PROVIDENCE, E. I., 184 TRANSIT-ST.

H. B. STEVENS, ESQ.:
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. By family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square Church,

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT. NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

Source Saley, Mass., Nov. 14, 1878.

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula.

Canter, and Liver Complaint for three years.

Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vogetine. I am now getting along fruirate, and still using the Vogetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints.

Can heartly recommend R to everybody. Yours truly,

MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,

No. 16 Lagrange-st., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE. RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY. Mn. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a varuable remedy for Dyspepeia, Kidney Complaint, and General Debility of the System. I can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. MUNROE PARKER.

VEGETINE. PREPARED BY

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Shall Silver Be Remonetized? READ . Fawcett's Gold and Debt.

An American Hand-Book of Pinance, 12mo. Cloth, \$1.75, Prof. W. Stanley Jevena, London, Bustons, writes; "I think it an excellent collection of information. I expect it will be of much use to me berson-ally, and I shall be glad to recommend it. hope it may enable the Americans to place their currency on a good basis at last. There is much ignorance on the subject, and much bad reasoning alloss." Dr. Edward Young, Chief of Bureon of Signature, Treasury Department, certises: "Your book is one of great value and permanent usefulness to statemen, leg-listors, and all who may desire information in regard to American finance." EF Sold by all bookiellers, or will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.75, by the publishers. S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago. HAVE YOU READ IT?

That Beautiful and Sparkling Tale of an Alpine Watering Place. TANGLED By RACHEL CAREW. 16mo. Cloth. 61. By Hatchelt Carkew. Jemo. Cook. Strong Williams and full of interest. Permeated by a keen sense of humor. "Fhiladelphia Inquirer." Tangied? Yes indeed, a require snart. There is fun and life enough in it to make it a very popular summer book. "Bentler's Book Buyer. Philadelphia. "A novel of decided interest. Hachel Carewise policy of the control of 13 Sold by all booksellers, or will be sent prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1, by the publishers,

HOTEL. WINDSOR HOTEL, (LATE RUHN'S,) ONTHE EUROPEAN PLAN.

8. C. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago.

145 to 153 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Rates Reduced to Suit the Times. Room 75 cents to \$1.50 per Day. SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR

MPECIAL RATES BY THE WERE OR MONTH.

The Largest and Pinest European Hotel in Chicago. Containing 200 Rooms. Recently changed hands. Newly Furnished and Carpeted. Large Scanple Rooms for Commercial Men on First Floor. Private Dising Rooms for Ladies and Families.

This spacious and elegant Hotel is located in the very business centre of the city, within a few down of the Post Office, adjoining the Tribune and Journal Offices. McVickey's Theater and Wood's Russum, and but two squares from the Great Expedition Building, and security to all Railroad Depon and Steamless Offices. These Restaurant in the city, under control of the culture charted calery, Fill. IF OFFILM OFFILM.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Continuous Country Demand for Loans and Currency.

the Produce Burkets . Here Active, and Tending Dewards-Hogs and Provisions

Quoted Soarce-Other Breadstuffs Pirmer.

FINANCIAL.

e activity there is in the loan market is to the demand from the interior for currency. This is not large, but is con-nd will be kept up during harvesting, plications for rediscount come mainly

URBS FOR THE PIRST HALF OF 1877

than those of 1877 were, however, much than those of the same time in 1876, the res being \$99,606,171 for the former and 8,415,420 for the latter. The maintenance of high rate of hankruptcy and the slightness of improvement in liabilities shows plainly how to the process of recuperation is to be. The ted States are not singular in this state of irs, which prevails throughout the world re have been signs of an unmistakable change the better. The increasing imports of this countries that the state of the stat

part of the barden that is weigning the people down. The circular of the Agency says on this point:

The digures most accessible show that the National debt, as compared with \$64,000,000 in 1860, amounts to \$2,200,000,000 in 1877; that the States lebt amounts to \$275,000,000, 1877; that the States lebt amounts to \$275,000,000, the minicipal debt o \$1,000,000,000, and the loans by marrance and other mortgage machinery may be safely estimated at another \$500,000,000. Grouping all these roughly together, the visible indebt-edness of which some financial conception may be formed amounts to the vast sum of \$7,375,000,000.

The curious can calculate how far the interest on this sum, if regularly paid, would absorb the yearly product of the natural and other resources of the country. The calculation which the curious are here invited to make leads to the startling conclusion that the interest on this debt, at 6 per cent, amounts to over \$430,000,000 per annum,—a sum larger than the surplus cotton and grain crops combined. Applying the same principles to the community as 40 am individual business—man, the inevitable result of such a growth of obligation, with such an inability to say, is that disaster and a long process of liquidation is sure to follow. The growth of the country, the development of its varied resources, economy, and the steady application of conservative business principles, in time may profitably employ all the facilities the last ten years have created, and adjust this burden of debt so that it can be carried and eventually repaid. Only in oroportion so that period is approached, may a more healthy and prosperous condition be anticipated; but the immediate future possesses no such hopes, more than it possesses ability to liquidate or make profitable the debt which has been accumulated with such fearful raplaity.

The prospects for the fall trade is encouraging. This business depends largely upon the condition of the crops, and the Agency has the same reports

depends largely upon the condition of the crops, and the Agency has the same reports from its correspondents as THE TRIBUNE has already published. There is every promise in all sections of the country of abundant harvests. R.

sections of the country of abundant harvests. R. G. Dun & Co. say:

Meantime people must eat, drink, and wear, and in the supply of these necessities a certain extent of trade as secture. And this trade ought not to be made unaste in sections of country mainly dependent on agriculture, which includes the great West and South, where the purchasing and debt; paying power is not so restricted as elsewhere. The chief difficulty is, that the number engaged in a trade thus limited is as far in excess of its extent that the competition is destructive of profit. The evil is one which will, it is supposed, care itself. Unfortunately, the principal process by which this will be effected is that of failure, as the voluntary fortinately, the principal process by which this will be effected is that of failure, as the voluntary withdrawdis, especially from retail trade, are very mars. The failure statistics are, therefore, likely fo show a continued large number of casualties, but in this view may be more significant of health than disease. If a large proportion of traders who succumb could be kept out of business, and be provided with some other pdrsuit than that of helping to divide a small trade among a large number, failures would not be an unmixed evil. But the facilities which wholesale merchants themselves afford for effecting settlements at 50 cents on the dollar and less, and which the national Bankrupt law encourages are not unfrequently an effective premium to the greatest rascality and poorest capacity. But time cures all, and it is to be hoped that a basiness sentiment against compromases, and is favor of an ent against compromises, and is favor of an ed Bankrupt law, will be gradually devolop-id be effective toward remedying existing

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN BAILWAY SE-

In its issue dated June 30, the London Economist has an editorial on "The Fall in American Railway and Other Stocks at New York," in which it way and Other Stocks at New York, "in which it shows that, disastrone as have been the loases of British investors in American railways, the loases failing upon the quiet investing classes of the United States themselves have been ten or twenty times more fatal. In thirteen of the principal lines the fall from January, 1877, was from 20 to 50 per cent. These terrible loases are the sensity. dines the fall from January, 1877, was from 20 to 50 per cent. These terrible losses are the penalty the people have to pay for permitting "cliques, committees, and corners to mismanage their railroad and other public companies." The effect of this manipulation has been to throw discredit in Eagland on all American corporate securities in precisely the same way the terrible crash has followed Hudson's railroad inflation brought English railroad securities into disrepute in England. The Economist predicts that there can be no real revival until several reforms are effected. The accounts of the companies must be

th Eugland. The Bosnomist predicts that there can be no real revival until several reforms are effected. The accounts of the companies must be free, full, and frequent, and be discussed by the stockholders in the annual meetings. Autocratic Pressdents must be abolished. Holders of overdue coupons and bonds must be given by the law a better grip on their security in case of default, and, as a help to this, national legislation should be devised to relieve such creditors of the conflict between the foreclosure laws of the different States.

BANK PAILURE II MINSOURI.

The Bank of Pike County, in Louisiana, Mo., shut its doors on the 11th inst. The speculations of the Cashier, A. M. Weit, with the funds of the bank, lasting over two years and consuming from \$50,000 to \$100,000, are said to have been the cause of the collapse. The capital stock of the bank was \$400,000, and it had a paid-up capital of \$50,000. It is reported that the amount of stock paid up will not pay the Habilities, and it will be necessary to call on stockholders for additional assessments to pay the claims. The average deposits of the bank were about \$75,000. The bank has been organized about five years.

The Hartford Courant thinks the best settlement of the Charter Oak's troubles would be to put it under the "full unrestricted control" of a Board of officers satisfactory to the mass of policy-holders. These persons to the number of \$52,000,000, which they are poweriess to protect under the present style of management. This the present offices.

officers got the control of by buying \$100,000 of stock.

THE RISE IN STOCKS.

With the exception of the World, the New York papers agree in attributing the recent rise in stocks to the manipulations of the Stock Exchange operators: The Journal of Commerce says the advance in the railroad stocks is due mainly to the manipulation of a clique of brokers and speculators who are accompanying their movements by statements that the crops of the Northwest will be very large, and that the European demand will be greatly in excess of former years, and that the railroad lines must profit largely from the increased business.

SPECIE RESUMPTION AND THE GOLD SUPPLY.

In discussing the issue of the new 4 per cent loan by the United States, the Economies says that the resumption programme of Secretary Sherman will evidently cause gold to be locked up in the Treasury of the United States in the same way it was locked up in the German Treasury, and the English money market will be the first to feel the affect of this curtailment in the contemary supply.

ets of \$21, 421, 953 were held as fo

None of the twenty-one mutual insurance com-panies in New Hampahire paid expenses last year. All the profit in the insurance business was carried off by the sixty-six outside companies, who re-ceived \$544,548 gross premiums and paid \$381,351

losses.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

The market for Baltimore & Ohio was less strong on the Baltimore stock market on Tuesday, —seventy-eight shares selling at 92 and 91%, after which the price was 91% 923.

Gold was 104% @105% in greenbacks.

Gold was 104% @105% in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 95% @94% cents on the dollar cold

PORNIGN EXCHANGE.

| Asked. | A * And interest.

NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, July 13.—Gold opened at 105% and closed at 105%. Borrowing rates, 1 to 3. Loans were also made flat. Silver at London 54 3-16 pence. Her

BY TELEGRAPH.

Bars, 124%.
Greenoacks, 118% in gold.
Silver coin, ¼ discount.
Governments were strong
Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were dull.

State securities were dull.

Stocks were irregular and feverish, with the widest fluctuations in coal-shares. The market closed with an advance in prices over the opening figures, but below the best prices made. Various and conflicting rumors about trouble between the trank lines and the cutting of freight rates contributed much to everishess of the market. tributed much to feverishness of the market. Transactions were 156,000 shares, of which 11,000 were New York Central, 29,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Northwestern preferred, 3,400 Rock Heland, 11,000 St. Pauls, 9,000 Delaware & Hud-son, 45,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 Michigan Central, 16,000 Morris & Essex, and 13,000 Western

16,000 Morris & Bessal Union.

Money market easy; 1½@2 on call. Prime mercantile paper, 3@5.
Customs receipts, \$186,000.
The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed \$330,000.
Clearings, \$18,000,000.
Dry goods imports for the week, \$1,300,000.
Sterling-Long, 482%; short, 488%.

Western Union. 60 Northwestern pris. 494 Quickeliver. 13 C. C. & L. 244 Quickeliver. 15 C. C. & L. 245 Quickeliver. 225 New Jersey Central. 74 Facific Mail. 198 Rock Island. 331 Mariposa. 248 St. Paul preferred. 254 Adams Express. 254 Wahash. 254 Adams Express. 254 Wahash. 255 Quickeling St. Paul preferred. 254 Adams Express. 255 Wahash. 256 Quickeling St. Paul preferred. 256 Adams Express. 256 Wahash. 256 Quickeling St. Paul preferred. 256 Quickeling St. Paul Prefer

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alpha 124 Justice 8
Belcher 34 Kentuck 4
Belcher 154 Kentuck 4
Belcher 154 Kentuck 4
Beltion 155 Kentuck 4
Beltion 155 Kentuck 4
Beltion 155 Kentuck 4
Beltion 155 Kentuck 155 Kentuc

REAL ESTATE.

The following lastraments were filed for recom-Priday, July 13: The following instruments were filed for record Friday, July 13:

OTT PROPRITY.

North Wells at, 54 8-10 ft s of Goethget, s f, 27 4-10x100 ft, dated July 12.

Calumet ax, n e cor of Thirty-Inird st, w f, 49 8,600 1125 4-10 ft, dated July 12.

Homan ax, 14-ft n of West Obio st, w f, 241 1,256 ft, dated March 29.

To ft, dated July 13.

To ft, dated July 13.

Belden ax, 224 to ft to of Thirty fifth st, w f, 24 121 101 ft, w fth discountings, dated July 13.

Belden ax, 224 to ft to of Orchard st, s f, 25x 1,26 - 10 ft, dated July 6.

North Dearborn st, 133 9-10 ft s of Maple st, c f, 25x 1,26 ft, dated July 12.

Adams st, si ft w of Oakiey sv, s f, 100x118 ft, show Wilcox st, s w coor Oakiey av, n f, 190x30 ft, dated July 12.

Adams st, si ft w of Oakiey sv, s f, 100x118 ft, show Wilcox st, s w coor Oakiey av, n f, 190x30 ft, dated July 12.

Darshheld st, 38 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 307 ft, dated July 12.

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Darshheld st, 38 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 307 ft, dated July 12.

Santhaled st, 38 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 307 ft, dated July 12.

Santhaled st, 38 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 307 ft, dated July 12.

South of citt Limits, within a Radius of Saven Silks for fuse Court-House.

Geen Bay road, n w cor Frederick st, s f, 100

SILOT ft, dated June 23.

SOUTH OF CITT Limits, within a Radius of Saven Silks for fuse Court-House.

Porty-second st, 235 ft w of Champlain av, s f, 20x117 ft, with improvements, dated May 34, 1679.

COMMERCIAL.

est year:				
1	Breeipts.		Shipments:	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	5, 370	9, 164	6,137	5, 100
ora, bu lets, bu tye, bu	180, 855 25, 837	131,742 51,570	\$18,078 54,557	97,028 84,644 24,234
Sariey, bu	4,070	3, 390 1, 620 51, 430	9,550	17,528
lax seed, be	12,640	6,850	40,000	2,630
mesta bs leef, bris		93,760	848, 721 81 538	1,385,011 60 973
allow, Ba	285, 900 31, 795 217, 202	71,000 53,875 178,265	150,015	394, 370 39, 410 104, 950
attle, No.	13.752 2,703	14.718	4,873 1,188	6,825
idea, Da Lighwin's beis	134, 610	1.074 190,497 110	70,000	125, 305 129

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 3,850 bu wheat, 1,50a bu corn, 2,136 bu cots, 1,681 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 15 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 3 cars No. 2 spring, 3 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do. 1-car no grade (28 wheat); 4 cars No. 1 corn, 117 cars high mixed, 3 cars new do, 7 cars new mixed, 238 cars No. 2 corn, 140 cars and 4,500 bu rejected do. 24 cars no grade (533 corn); 7 cars white cost, 6 cars No. 2 do, 18 cars and 1,500 bu rejected do (26 cats); 3 cars No. 3 barley, 9 cars rejected do. Total (509 cars), 248,000 bu. Inspected cont: 13,770 bu wheat, 460,701 bu corn, 2,713 bu cats, 8,000 bu rye, 452 bu barley.

There must be a mistake somewhere. A piece of paper was exhibited on 'Change yesterday which Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city

city yesterday noon about 100,000 bu Ne. 2 spring and 331,000 bu Ne. 2 cern; total corn, 994,000 bu.

The receipts of wheat in St. Lonis yesterday are resported as about 36,500 bu; which is but little more than half the receipts of Thursday.

The Cincinnati Price Unrent estimates the summer packing in the West to date at 1, 410,000 hogs, against 1, 185,000 to date last season.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and generally stronger, though the weather was fine, and favorable to the crops, without extreme heat. The foreign markets were higher, on both wheat and corn, the former being wanted by mill-cra quite urgently, ewing to the smallness of home deliveries, and that caused greater strength here, while other markets aympathized with them. Provisions tended unwarda, as hogs were higher. The trading all round was chiefly for future, except that cash corn was in very good demand for shipment, and quoted scarce, the offerings not being sufficient to fill the freight-room aircasty engaged. For this reason fresights were relatively quiet. There was no special news from the country outside of that published in Turinsun's about the crops. It is now generally understood that there is a good vield of wheat and oats, and that corn promises fairly, the corn prospect being very much better than two or three weeks ago, but there was nothing to materially depress quotations.

Dry goods were very quiet, though not unusually

was without important new features. Trade was quite up to reasonable expectations, and the general tenor of prices was firm. There was an active demand for sugars, and holders confidently predict a further advance. Coffees were strong. No pricea further advance. Coffees were strong. No price-changes were developed in the market for dried fruits, though apples and prunes were quoted strong, with a tendency to advance. Fish contin-ued active and firm. Beyond an advance of 5c in scaled herring no price-changes were noted. The butter and cheese markets were fairly active and firm, the former at 9@21c, and the latter at 3@8%c. Prices of oils, paints, and colors remain as before, with only a light business in progress. The leather market was dull and unchanged. Bagging was in active request, and for cotton seamless goods the

market was dull and unchanged. Bagging was in active request, and for cotton seamless goods the prices were advanced 1/2c. There was a limited demand for coal and wood at previous quotations.

Lumber was firm at the sale docks under a fair inquiry, with light offerings. Piece stuff and some grades of inch brought better prices. The yard busingss was only fair. Wool was steady and in fair demand. Seeds, hay, and broom-corn were rather quiet, and without change. Hides were in good demand and scarce. The offerings of green fruits were liberal, and the local inquiry was fair. Poultry was in larger supply, and small springs were dull and weak, but full-grown stock sold readily at former prices. Potatoes were dull. readily at former prices. Potatoes were dull.

Lake freights were less active, but a shade firmer,
2c being the ruling rate on corn to Buffalo. Room
was taken for 120,000 bu corn, 30,000 bu cats,

and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at Sc above grain figures.

BARLEY. just issued a report of the condition of the barley crop in the West and prominent Eastern sections. It appears from the report that the acreage in the West, excepting Ohio and Utah has increased, west, excepting Onlo and Utah, has increased, and the condition of the crop generally is good, though it has been injured in some sections by drought and rain. The barley in lows especially has been injured by too much wet weather. Texas has a large crop, but the high freights are a drawback to its coming to this market, except in times of high prices. In Utah the season has been favorable, but the acreage is decreasing, the low prices realized by the farmer, owing to the great cost of transportation, making barley un-profitable to raise. New York and Canada will

prolitable to raise. New 10th and Canada with probably have a small crop, as the area sewn was smaller than a year ago, and the weather has been unfavorable. In conclusion, the circular says, "From present indications the brewers will have to look to the West for their best barley supplies this season." GOODS RECRIVED at Chicago Customs July 13, 1877: George Stewart & Co., 200 sucks salt; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 2 cases books; Field, Leiter & Co., 1 case dry goods; Parkurst & Wilkinson, 268 bars iron; Union Rolling Mill, 83 tons splegel iron; Sutter Bros., 24 bales leaf tobacco; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 1:0 boxes tin-plate. Amount collected, \$3,258.47.

Co., 1:0 boxes tin-plate. Amount collected, \$3,258.47.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active, and stronger. Liverpool was quoted ad per 112 has higher on hard, and dd per 112 has higher on hard, and dd per 112 has higher on hard, and the trade general its Stock. Tards. There was a better demand for cash stuff, both pork and meats, and the trade generally seemed to think that the recent depression in prices has been great enough to induce a better consumptive demand, though the latest news from England represents the market there as still in a dep reused condition.

MESS PORK—Was active, and advanced 25-277/c per bri. closing 22/cc higher than Thursday afternoon. Sales were reported of 2,000 bris cash at \$13.55; 70 bris do (choice) at \$13.90; 70 bris do (new) at \$13.60; 26, 500 bris seller August at \$13.47/6013.70; and 17, 000 bris seller September at \$13.57/6013.70; and 17, 000 bris seller September at \$13.57/6013.70; and 17, 000 bris seller September at \$13.57/6013.70; and 17, 000 bris seller September. Seller the year closed nominally at \$12.26613.00.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$12.26612.50 and extra prime do at \$9.2669.50.

Lake—Was in better demand, and advanced 10c per 100 bs from the latest quotations of Thursday, in sympathy with a stronger feeling in Liverpool. Sales were reported of 7,350 tox seller August at \$8,124/69.15 cash or seller July; \$1,174/69.20 seller August and \$9.256.95. Onto. The market closed strong at \$9.124/69.15 cash or seller July; \$1,174/69.20 seller August and \$9.256.95. Onto. The market closed strong at \$9.124/69.95. Onto. 10.25/60.10 per 100 hs below the price of regular.

Max78-Were quited and firmer, most descriptions being quoted je higher. Several orders from the South and from Europe were reported to be on the market, but the advanced views of holders checked business. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Shout. Short. Long. Short clears. Company clears at 65c. party seller August. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Shout. Short. L

MINNESOTA WHEAT-Was in fair demand. and ic gher. Sales were 3,000 bu No. 2 at \$1.47; 1.400 bu 7 sample at \$1.0291.54 on track; and 1.000 bu do at 1.33 free on board cars. Total, 7.400 bu. WINNES WINGS SALE WES BOARD OF SCOUNT (South-

quiet. The trading was chiefly in Angust, which opened at 20% and advanced to 20% coding at 20% code and was rather quiet as 18 wed52c, closing at 20% code and was rather quiet as 18 wed52c, closing as 20% code and an advanced to 20% code and all manners of the moderate request for local use and all manners code in moderate request for local use and all manners code of the code of 20% to Mr. 2 at \$156052c; 1,200 bu track, and 7,800 bu do at 20% free on board. Total, 26,800 bu.

18 Ns. Was more active and firmer, the trading being chiefly fat the new crop. Cash was in good demand and in higher. The stock is light, and very little was offered at the advance. No. 2 sold at 64c. July was quoted firm at 60c, and August sold at 545625c, ohiefly at the inside, which was the closing figure. Cash sales were limited to 600 bu No. 1 at 64c; 800 bu rejected at 55c; 600 bu type-red of 50c; and was quoted yes coded by the code of the code of

and \$13.77% for September.

Mem-pork was steady, with sales of 2,250 bris at \$13.65
613.67% for August and \$13.75% for Reptember.

Lard was steady, with sales of 2,500 tos at \$0.17% or

\$.20 for August and \$9.35 for September.

Short ribs—Cales: 100.000 ibs at \$7.32% for September. ber. Wheat was firmer. July sold and closed at \$1.426 1.425. August sold at \$1.205, et 20%, closing at \$1.205, et 20%, closing at \$1.205, September closed at \$1.1461.145, and the year at \$1.11562.12. Sales were reported of \$,000 bu No. 2 Minnesona at \$1.47.

5,000 bu No. 2 Minnesoch at \$1.47. Corn was steady. August sold at 48%@48%, and closed at 48%. July closed at 48%. Oats were quiet as 28% for August. Rye sold at 585 for August. Charters were made for 2,0000 bu corn and 50,000 bu Oats.
Mess pork was in moderate request and steady, at \$13.65e 13.47% August and \$18.75613.77% September. Sales: 1.750 orts at \$13.65 August and \$13.75% 13.77% Sales: 1.750 bris at \$13.00 August and \$9.256 September: Lard was steady at \$9.175469.20 August and \$9.256 9.275 for September: Sales: 500 tes at \$0.175469.20 seller August. Short rile were steady, with sales reported of 100,000 lbe at \$7.5254.

GENERAL MARKETS.

huri, 767%; medium huri, red-tipped, 5%26%; green brush, with huri enough to work it, 667c; red-

huri, 767/6c; medium buri, red-tipped, 646646; green brush, with buri enough to work it, 6667c; red-tipped, with do, 565/6c; red do, 44665c; finite brush, 446654c; medium to choice stalk braid, 346666; inferior brush, 446654c; medium to choice stalk braid, 346666; inferior brush, 44665c; crocked do, 34645c.

BUTTER—The demand about keeps pace with the daily receipts, and prices are well sustained. Large shipments abroad have relieved the seaboard markets, and the position seems to be working a listle more in sellers' favor, though so long as the supply continues as liberal as at present there is little probability of any marked appreciation in values. We quote: Fatty creamery, 20021c; choice dairy, 156418c; medium to good, 12633c; inferior to common, 9811c.

BAGGING—The market for coston seamless bags was active, strong, and fully ½6 higher. Stocks both at the East and West are small for the time of year, and the market occupies an exceptionely firm position. We now quote as follows: Stark A. 295c; Montany, 225c; Lewiston, 213c; Otter Creek, 20c; Americae, 19c; Americae, 19c; Cherliston, 213c; Otter Creek, 20c; Americae, 19c; Am

is arriving in poor condition.

FISH-Scaled herring were agairtadvanced—now held at 38c. Mackred was very firm, other descriptions ruised about steady. There was a good demand at 15 conditions of the condition of the condition

POULTRY—Chickens were in larger supply, but large stock sold readily at \$3, 35.4.00 for aprings, and \$4,00.3 4.50 for old, and fancy lets brought \$5.00. Small springs were dull and weak at \$1,7562.50.

beoch, and 55.00 for slabs, delivered. Wolf.—Was in fair demand and steady. The re-celpts continue fair: New medium unwasned wools, 20@27c; fine do, 25@25c; fine fleece, washed, 55@39c; medium do, 36@40c; the wools, choles, 40@45c; do, fair to good, 336:38c. HAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to

LIVE STOCK. Total.... Same time last week Week before last.... Shipments .12,518 .12,509 .18,849 408 138 2, 155 1, 188 3,573 2,620 3,829 4,375

00-22.50. The market closed CATTLE SALES. Price. No. 98.25 38. 985 58.00 184 Texas. 1.034 6.10 10 10 12. 1.085 6.00 86 Texas. 954 5.50 17. 1.085 8.00 18.50 17. 1.085 8.00 18.50 17. 1.085 8.00 18.50 17. 1.085 8.00 18.50 17. 1.085 8.00 18.50 17. 1.085 8.00 18.50 17. 1.085 8.00 18.50 17. 1.085 8.00 18.50 19.

urgeast and early in the oay prices jumpes up a good its oer from 150 to 150 to 250 as, common to britine lost of from 150 to 250 as a control to the control of the first that had and choice heavy grades, salled to shippers' wants, averaged about 100 higher than Thursday, the former selling at \$5.0665 10, and she laster at \$5.1586 2.5. The outside quotation was obtained to only one or two instances. By the middle of the after noon everything was accounted to the mirce closed quite an arm as in ordered.

No. Ar. Price, No. Ar. Price, 100 and 150 and 150

Swing-Receipts, 2,400, making 10,570 for four days, against 10,320 hame time last week; tone offered alive. Buryalo, N. Y., July 12.—Curyles-Neceipts, 697, total for the week, 26,607, no sales; fresh arrivals consigned through: done through stock held for shipment to-morrow cars through stock held for shipment to-morrow. Sules and Law 10, 100, 101 for the week, 14,200; market dull; show sales; 4 cars fair to good clapped, 54,256±,55; 1 car extra, 120 fs, 85, 75; baiance shipped out; yards bare of stock.

Hous-Receipts, 3,200; total for the week, 13,750; market dull; demand light; prices a shade weeker; good heavy, \$5,50; course, \$3,00; light common forkers, \$5,50; three cars unsold.

Sr. Louis, July 13.—Hous-Higher; 84,6565.10.
CATER-Natives week: Texass active and firm; choice shipping steers. \$8,3564.65; good do, \$5,506.65; cool do, \$5,506.65; cool do, \$5,506.65; cool do, \$6,00; through rexams 2,0560.67; .

HECCHYSTH, July 13.—Hous-Steady; good demand; common. \$4,6064.50; do, 10,000.50; do, 10,

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

GRAIN—Wheat-Receipts for three days, 45,000 qm; American, 21,000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 12s 44@12s 7d; do club, 12s 7d(s13s 2d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 11s 2d@12s 9d. Corn—Western mixed, 24s 9d@ 25s. Oats—American, 3s@3s 8d. Barley, 3s'6d. Pray—Canadian, 37s 6d.

Pray—Canadian, 37s 6d.

Pray—Canadian, 37s 6d.

Pray—Island—Mess pork, 51s. Prime mess beef, 8is. Lard—American, 44s. Bacon—Long-clear, 33s 6d; short do, 35s.

Lard—American, 44a. Bacon—Long-clear, 33s 6d; short 60, 35s.
CHEESE—Fine American, 52s.
Tallow—60s 6d.
PETROLEUM—Spirits, 8s 6d; refined, 11s@11a 6d.
LINNERD OIZ—25s.
RESIX—Common, 5s; pale, 33s.
LINERPOLE, July 13.—Corrow—Sales of the week, 57,000 bales, of which exporters took 4,000 and speculators 4,000; total stock, 581,000; American, 635,000; receipts, 31,000; American, 21,000; actual export, 3,000; amount afloat, 225,000; American, 68,000; forwarded from ships side direct to spinners, 3,000; American sales, 37,000. merican sales. 37,000. Antwenp, July 13.—Permoleum—28s pd.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York. July 13.—Grain—Influenced in part by favorable foreign advices. Wheat quoted to-day dedicedly stronger in price, the improvement in the instance of the new crep of red wister for forward delivery having been 364c, and of prime spring 263e per bu, on reduced offerings, and an active inquiry, chiefly on export account, closing generally quite strong; sales of 363,000 bu, including very choice oid amber Western small lots at \$2,00 for new crop No. 2 red Western; about 112,000 bu August options and various deliveries within that month at \$1,4361.44, closing with all August options quoted at \$1.446 bid and \$1.45 asked; do September options, various deliveries within that month, 144,000 bu at \$1.4061.41, mostly for all September at \$1.43, closing with \$1.42 asked for the latter option; about prime No. 2 Milwankee spring in store best-lead at \$1.63, with strictly prime do quoted at \$1.70 freely bid and up to \$1.75 asked; No. 2 Chicago spring seft affect, 16,000 bu at \$1.9931.59; and ungraded spring inferior, shout \$2,000 bu No. 2 red Western, August option, at \$1.44. Corn sparingly offered for prompt and forward delivery, and again quoted 4661c per bushel deares, but comparatively quiet, the demand baving been as a role limited; mixed Western, ungraded, \$7660c, chiefly at \$90 for salling vessel, and \$8650c for ordinary to sarietly prime steamer qualities. Ry and barley as last quoted, without further important dealings reported.

OCEAN FRESONTE—Active business in chartering line for the petroleum interest as generally firm and in Instances stronger rates; tonnage for grain in more re-

cos: India mess-becf, 88s; extra India mess. So. Cheese, 82s. Tailow, 40s 64, Loxpox, July 18.—Liverpool—Wheat active; California white, 12s 64s 12s 64s; spring, 12s 36s 12s; California white, 12s 64s 12s 64s; spring, 12s 36s 12s; Cargoss off coast—Wheat improving; fair average California 61s. Corn stiff. Cargoss on passage—Wheat improving. Corn unchanged. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 88s. Nearly due -60s. Country markets for wheat—English and French generally dearer. Weather in England time.

fine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool., July 13-11 a. m. -FLOUR-Bare.

Grain-Whest-Spring. Nd. i, 122 ed., No. 2, 12 white, No. 1, 128 5d; No. 2, 128 2d; club, No. 1, 18 No. 2, 128 5d. No. 2, 128 2d; club, No. 1, 18 No. 2, 128 5d.

Provisions-Pork 50s. Lard. 438 3d.

Liverpool., July 13-2 a. m. -Weather fair.

Braadstrys-Finer. Wheat-Spring No. 1, 18 No. 2, 118 2d; White No. 1, 128 7d; No. 2, 128 4club No. 1, 138 2d; No. 2, 128 7d. Corn-No. 1, 28 No. 2, 248 8d.

8-1.76-211.25. Rye flour quiet but steady; \$4.75
CORN-Meal-Steady, with fair demand: Western,
\$2.856-8.50.
GRAIN-Wheal-Receipts, 3.000 bu; very strong for
prime; good business done No. 2 Chicape spring, \$1.56
621.38; No. 2 Milwankee, in store, \$1.68; No. 1 Duluth,
\$1.7061.73; No. 2 red winter, \$1.4331.44 August,
\$1.4061.41 September, Rye quiet; Western, 746/76;
Barley quiet. Malt quiet. Own higher; iem active,
receipts, 18.000 bu; ungraded Western mixed, 568;
800; steam mixed, 590; do July, 568/6300, OstaMarket dull and heavy; receipts, 22.000 bu; Western
mixed and State, 356/80; white da, 43680.
HAY-Steady and unchanged.
GROOMINS-Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, 176206c in
good, 176206c in the company of the composition of the c

PRINCIPLE Quiet Dus
1346.
TALLOW-Steady: Servic.
TALLOW-Steady: Servic.
STRAINED RESIN Quiete Steady: 3146.
EGGS-Firm: Western, 1984174c.
FROWSENST-Fore firmer; more settler; new mess, 14.50814.50; August, 514.40814.55. Beef quiet but frm; 6%c. Lard firm; new prime steam, \$0.2589.40; August, \$8.408

CHEMBE-Pirm, 480-5c.
WHIBET-Quiet: S1. 12

ST. LOUIS.
S

1.37.

PHILADELPHIA. July 13.—PLOUS—C.

7.0067.50: Minnesots family. 88.0066

Min do. 80.00 - 95.50: high grades, 88.5

GRAIN—Wheststeady; red. \$2.0062. \$2.0062.

Indiana, and Western fine. 420400: medium, 40417; coarse, 466420.

MILWATKER, July IR. -FLOUR-Dull and unchanged first the medium of the coarse, 466420.

MILWATKER, July IR. -FLOUR-Dull and unchanged first closed quiet: No. 2 Milwaukee. 51.464. Acres 184. 40564; No. 2 Milwaukee. 51.464. Acres 18.1.325. 4664. Acres 18.1.644. Corn higher: No. 2 state 18.1.525. 4664. Are higher: No. 2 state 18.1.645. Acres 18.1.645. Are higher: No. 2 state 18.1.645. Are higher: No. 2 state 18.1.645. Are higher: No. 2 state 18.1.645. Are higher: No. 3 do. 36.

Brainwarts—Flour, 3.500 bris: wheat, 31,000 bu. Borron, July IR. -FLOUR-direct; wheat, 31,000 bu. Borron, July IR. -FLOUR-direct; stock small: pacific light: Western superiors, 48.25-66.00. Orn scarce and firm; in fair demand; 6354907. Our-schoole scarce and firm; low dull; No. 3 white and No. 3 mixed 476448c.

HAY—Market dull and unsettled with the new crop close at hand; small sales at a range of 314.000 2010.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13. FLOUE-Market easier; aper, 85, 25; XX, 86, 0066, 25; XXX, 86, 5669, 60; http://dx.sp.105910.00

MAY—Quiet Dut steady; prime, \$18.00; choic, \$17.00.

Provisions—Pork—Demand fair and market from \$14.70. Lard quiet; theree, \$2.20; kags, \$0.75a10.cn.
Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; choulders, market \$756. Eacon quiet but steady; shoulders, market \$756. Eacon quiet but steady; shoulders, market \$156. Eacon quiet but steady; shoulders, market place of the prices; choulders, market place and the prices; choulders, market place and the place of the prices; choulders, market place and the place of th

9.50; family, \$6,5026.00; new wheat nour, \$4.02, \$5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.31 bid; \$1.35 united, August, \$1.20 bid; \$1.25 aaked. Corn strong; higher 1806-00; August, 48-480.

Provisions—Clear rib side, 7-4c; shoulders, \$56.1 hams, 95:010c. Lard unchanged.

Hous—\$4.0064.75; receipts, 17.000 head.

BUFFALO, July 13.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive and nominal. Corn quiet; sales 46, 400 bu, 55% for his mixed; 55% for for 181. Sales 46, 181. Sales 181. S

PROBLA. PROBLA. PROBLA. Stendy; sales 100 br COTTON.

DRY GOODS.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., July 13.—PETROLEUM—Market un-changed; standard white. 110 test, 11/50. Pittssumo, July 13.—PETROLEUM—Quiet and first-erude, \$3.17/602.20 at Parker's; refined, 13/4/5/2/6/ Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINOTON, July 13.—SPIRITS TURPENTISS—File-at 284c.

PROPOSALS. OFFICE OF THE Superintendent of Indian Affairs,

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY, Proposals for the Erection of Bullsings on the Miss. of River for Spotied Tail and Red Cloud Agencies:

Proposals will be received at this office until July 37, inclusive, for constructing, near the function of Webstone Creek with the Missouri River, and near the State of the Webstone Creek with the Missouri River, and near the River, the following buildings and inclosures to with Astendard Creek is a few for a secondary of the River, the following buildings and inclosures to with Astendard Creek is about 121 miles above Yankton. All material, about 121 miles above Yankton. All material, labor, and transportation to be furnished by the continuous. Buildings and inclosures to be substituted in the order prescribed by the Superintendent, by the continuous. Buildings and inclosures to be substituted in the order prescribed by the Superintendent of the Creek is about 121 miles above Yankton. All material, labor, and fransportation to be furnished by the continuous of the substitution of the continuous designations, and drawing in accordinate with which the work is to be done, may be seen in this office in Yankton, at the office of S. V. Shipman, Archiver, Rooms et and et Custom-House Building, No. 81, 1, 251 charges.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids.
Bids are to be distinctly marked on the enveloped in Proposals to Erect Agency Buildings, "and addressed to the undersigned.

J. H. HANMOND,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Yankton, U. 2. To the Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway

By order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Winconsin, the understaged, Receiver of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, will have Receiver's certificates to the amount of two hadded thousand dollars, payable on or before the expiration of one year from their date, bearing interest as not exceeding eight per cent per annum. The means to be raised upon these certificates to be used in rebuilling the Black River Bridge and putting down said rails. The certificates, by order of the Court, to le day lieu upon the day of the property and franchises of said Railway Company. Each holder of the mortgage bonds of all Company will for thirty days from the date of this notice be cultilied to purchase at par sent proportion said Company will for thirty days from the data of notice be entitled to purchase at par such proportion of said certificates as the bonds held by him bear to the whole number of bonds dutanding. After that dist any holder of said bonds will be entitled to surchase it par certificates then remaining unsold. Proposals to certificates are invited from bondholders, sating rate of interest domanded, not exceeding elagt per ceal, in August 15, 1877, addressed to WILLIAM H. FERRY, Receiver, Chicago.

Writing Classes, per day at H. B. Bryan's Chicago Business College and English Training School, and many classes in other branches. The very best instructors have charge of the classes in the several departments. Any one or more studies can be taken. Great improvement can be made during the enumer. College office open from 5a. m. to 5 p. m. Location, S. E. corner State and Washington-siz.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS,

1 1

MARINE Scientific Corres the Passage of th

Excitement on the

ket Docks Ov Chase

The Fleet of Southern the Dominion of Demaging Collision Other Nautical

SUMMER SOL in esteemed correspondencedly on the passage in cornado over the lakes:

THE FLEET OF H The fleet of Hyde Park more numerous this year t time, and more boats are bu

ber of them are home-made and some on poor lines. T Kenwood, and Hyde and salling, as may fine costumes of some the care and expense ware built. Of sail-boats the anchored in the Hyde P.

d'esterday's Detroit Fres . esis of the stmrs Northwest the they passed the steam be day night below Bois Blane! Kate Brainard and Matilda a trive, and, judging from the do things, concluded that the acollision will some vessel, out of the Brainard, and judging the school of the sc a consision with some vessel, out of the Brainard, and jib the schooner gone.

The Toledo Blade, of The Ente Brainard, passed up the manner of the season of the few with another yessel, name night.

A sallor named Archie Mc near the ankie broken on b Crysthwaite, when about te nemisee, at an early hour by setting his foot caught in the yessel was coming in start when the season of the season

NAUTICAL

A FOX CI ancient and modern mar and hangers about the dock branklin street had a nove that startled them from the peed and gave them food for the arrest commissionary tang fom a wild premises, and Reynard and a livey chase ensued. The startled the franklin street the lay of the land and wait few feet to go in the was traveling ere he self in the river. The startled the navigators as grouped about on the docated as if pandemonium at ad of a poor, little, go frechened animal dashed water, and swam around the said startled the market in while the saidors and of pieces of lumber at him with the saidors and of pieces of lumber at him with great curlosity. A FOX C

AFFAIRS AT F
From Capt Martin Gold
Kirby-Carpenter Company
Ford River, we learn that there by the Menomines de la, and will be finished in principal work done is between the Ford River Lumber to the Ford River Lumber to the Ford River Lumber to the between the latter of the bay some 1,500 mills. The water at the a shout twelve feet deep, at it short, and the short, as that the lifer can easily come to the also informs as that only it e. Company's loss afe de 0,00,000 feet being nung the company's loss afe de 0,000 feet being nung heing built, one across the firther up on one of the pury is confident that the time to keep the utills runter season. At present but operation; the old on, slingles mostly, is expected.

LAKE FR CERCADO, July 13. — Frett al Se for corn to Baffalo. More engaged: The achieves to Baffalo at 2e; eche wide to Baffalo at 4ic. Capa and 100,060 bu corn. In y abory was taken for 20,0

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm; Parker's; reflued, 13/46/23/40 PENTINE.

e of the

of Indian Affairs PERINTENDENCY,

YARRTON, Dak., July 9, 1877. TARKTON, Dak, July 9, 1877.

ion of Bulldings on the Missouri fall and Red Cloud-Agencel's fived at this office until sing of the fall and Red Cloud-Agencel's fived at this office until sing of the fall and the fa

ect to the approval of the Com-lars. Washington. to be present at the opening of in., Wednesday, Aug. I, prox-rives the right to reject any or ctly marked on the envelopes, enery Buildings," and addressed of the Mortgage Bonds t Wisconsin Railway

in Court of the United States for I Whoensin, the undersigned. Visconsin Railway Company, will cates to the amount of two hungarable on or before the expirather date, hearing interest at company certificates to be used in rebuildings and putting dewn stoel by order of the Court, to be first ry and frinchese of said Railholder of the mortrage bonds of thirty days from the date of this urchase at par such proportion about anding. After that time a will be entitled to urchase a maining unsold. Proposals for from bomoholders, stating russel a will be entitled to urchase at most exceeding class per cease to the contract of the contract FERRY, Receiver, Chicago. ING CLASSES.

g Classes.

es. per day at H. B. Bryant's folloge and English Training asses in other branches. The have charge of the classes in tents. Any one or more student improvement can be made and the control of the contr

MIRTS. USTOM SHIRTS, he very best, 6 for 89. No objects ordered unless perfectly sails

Damaging Collision on the Lake and Other Nautical Accidents.

SUMMER SOLSTITIAL.

MARINE NEWS.

the Passage of the Solstitial

Tornado.

Excitement on the Lumber-Mar-

ket Docks Over a Fox

Chase.

The Fleet of Southern Suburbs, Including

the Dominion of Hyde Park.

ntific Correspondent Explains

An esteemed correspondent discourses thus paraedly on the passage of the summer solsutial tornado over the lakes:

The tornado of June 25, which caused so much destruction of life and property throughout the cognity, presented some peculiar forms in the phenomens of meteorology worthy of consideration. The observations were taken among the islands of Western Lake Eric, and it may be due in the present instance to the many channels of water-courses between the islands which led to. the remarkable action of the storm.

At 20 clook in the afternoon a bluish cloud rose slowly in the west, while, far up toward the zenith, different currents of air hurried little cloud-banks in various directions, seeming to rise higher and higher, as if to escape some calamity in view. The sun cast a flickering, yellowish light upon the water, call and still in the fetti beat of the afternoon. The air and the water were full of low sounds which fell upon the ear like the bursting of huge bubbles down beneath the water-level. As time passed the heavens began to assume operations of a nature almost military. The sun, of a sudden, sank beneath the cloud-bank, which now spread out to a great width, with heavy pits of intense blackness cattered along the front. Just as the sun cast its last ray, a light gust of coolwind from the southeast swept over the water toward the scene of action. Across the upper edge of the on-coming cloud, in a semi-circular form, a larid sheet of white cloud lay, and the whole mass come rolling toward the east with wonderful rapidity, until it meared the islands, where it seemed to stop as if to reconnotter. Than auddenly a huge prong of water sheet shot through the south pass and circled around the head of Put-in-Bay Island. This section of the cloud rested on the very water in form of a solid block, with perpendicular walls, which appeared like a moving river of water in the air, sweeping beats like straws toward the northeast. By this lime the whole mass got under beauty and came directly cast against the fi

THE FLEET OF HYDE PARK.

The fleet of Hyde Park pleasure-craft is far more numerous this year than at any previous time, and more boats are building. Quite a number of them are home-made, some on good models and some on poor lines. The people of Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park enjoy rowing and sailing, as may be noticed in the fine costumes of some of the crews and the care and expense with which the boats are built. Of sail-loat there are only two,—both anchored in the Hyde Park harbor,—the Annie, sailed and owned by Mr. Wallace, and a boat for rowing, as well as sailing, owned by Mr. Lynn. Stoam power is limited to James Morgan's boat, converted from a tug, and named the Clara. The rowing-craft are led by the Kenwood Barge, owned by the Barge Club, consisting of Measrs. Waldron, Barker, Franker, Waite, and Smale. The botts in the same locality are the Ada, owned by Charles Murray, a light cedar owned by Mr. Heldom, and a black boat by Mr. H. L. Wante. At Hyde Park the row-boats are a light cedar owned by Waite Burnnam. Oakland has five row-boats, the best of which is four-dared, owned by Wustre Cl. Haines and B. H. Burton. She is thirty feet long, and one of the finest on the shore. At present it is kept in the house of the Chicago Barge Chul. The same gentlemen also own a black boat, Jean Borden has a light boat and Mr. Fignumer a black one. Last evening Mr. Goodman launched a new row-boat. THE FLEET OF HYDE PARK.

one of the great sources of trouble to the boat-owners it he small boys, who make themselves a misance and who require constant watching to prevent them from taking the boats away. Mr-liainer boats and others have been shot through NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

Yesterday's Detroit Free Press says that the offieirs of the stimes Northwest and Halland reported
that they passed the steam barge Tempest Wednesday night below Bois Blanc lajand, with the barges
hate Brainard and Matilda and soft A. Muir in
tow, and, fadging from the demorphized appearance
of things, concluded that the fleet had encountered
a collision with some yessel, as both spars were
out of the Brainard, and jibboom and bowsprit of
the schooner gone. the schooner gone.

The Toledo Blade, of Thursday, says the barge

Kate Brainard passed up the creek that afternoon in a bally dilapidated condition. Her mainmast is gone, and a portion of her foremast. She collided with another ressel, name unknown, Wednesday with another ressel, name unknown, Wednesday asilor named Archie McClellan had his left leg r the ankle broken on board the schr William ethwaite, when about ten miles out from Me-ninee, at an early hour last Saturday morning, getting his foot caught in the main speet while result was coming in stays. He was cared for denominee.

the ressel was coming in stays. He was cared for at Mesominee.

The schr James Couch, ashore on Zelah Shoal, was inhtered off by the tug Saugatuck at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. The vessel sustained no apparent in lury, and after reshipping the lightered cesl, continued on her voyage to Chicago...

A collision occurred on the lake Thureday morning between the schrs D. R. Holt and the O. V. Jones, in which the former was hadly damaged in her head-gear. She had her jibboom snapped off, and bowsprit, windlass, wind-imas-bits, and samson-post broken. The damage, to the Jones was also quite serious. The Holt arranged here yesterday, having received a tow from the schr Otter after the accident. She brought a load of lumber from Ludington, and, after its discharce, will receive repairs, which will cost several hundreds of dollars.

A FOX CHASE.

Ancient and modern mariners, lumber-desiers, and hangers-about the docks at the foot of South Franklin street had a novel excitement yesterday that startled them from their Rip Van Winkle repose and gave them food for gossip. A South Waler street commission-merchant had a sly young fom a wild fellow, on his premises, and Reynard somehow got loose, and a lively cause ensued. The annimal skipped along at a rapid gate from his prison-pen, and dashed into Franklin street, where he did not know the lay of the land and water, for he had only a few feet to go in the direction in which he was traveling ere he would find himself in the river. The mussal occurrence grouped about on the docks, and some of them acted as if pandemonium had been let loose, instead of a poor, little, goose-stealing fox. The frightneed animal dashed off the dock into the water, and swam around among the vessels as if he were in his native element, while the sailors and others yelled and poked pieces of lumber at him. A boat was procured, and Reynard, now somewhat tamed, gracefully permitted himself to be captured and a better if not a siyer fox, while an admiring multitude viewed him with great curiously.

AFFAIRS AT FORD RIVER.

From Capt. Martin Golden, in charge of the Kirby-Carpenter Company's tag Bob Mills, now at Ford River, we learn that the dredging being done there by the Menominee dredge is progressing finely, and will be finished in about two weeks. The principal work done is between the two large docks of the Ford River Lumber Company, which extend into the bay some 1,500 feet from both of the mills. The water at the outer end of the docks is about twelve feet deep, and holds good close to the shore, so that the largest vessels running there can easily come to the docks and load. He also informs us that only about 4,000,000 feet of the Company's logs are down, the remaining 20,000,000 feet being hung up. But two dams are being built, one across the main river and the other further up on one of the branches, and the Company is confident that the legs will come down in time to keep the mills running the remainder of the season. At present but one (the new mill) is in operation; the old one, which will minufacture shingles mostly, is expected to start up soon.—

Aurinciae and Peshingo Kagie.

LAKE FREIGHTS. Chicago, July 13. Preights were in fair demand at 2c for corn to Buffalo. The following vessels were engaged: The schrs Lucerne and Niagara, torn to Buffalo at 2c; echr L. Parsons, wheat to Walkerville at 44c. Capacity, 16,000 bu wheat and 100,000 bu corn. In the afternoon the schr Jianey was taken for 20,000 bu corn to Sarnis on

private terms, and the sohr Lafrinier for 30,000 outs to Buffalo at 2c. The steam barge Abercorn takes coal from Char-otte to Milwankee at 31.
The Jenny Lind got only 2c on corn from Chare-and to Budalo instead of 6c, as the types made us takes yeaterday. austes yesterday.
TOLEDO, July 12.—Charters: Schrs Fleetwing.
corn to Buffalo, 1%c; George W. Davis and St.
Peter, corn to Buffalo, 1%c.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pont Huron, Mich., July 13.—Down-Props
Vanderhilt, City of Fremont, Enterprise, St.

Alcans, Russia, Passaic, Havana and tow, Swallow and consort, Sirckhead and barges, N. Mills
and barges; schrs Mary, Hattie, Alzona, George
W. Bissell.

Liv. Prop. California, Street, M. Street, Cons. California, Cons.

W. Bissell.

Ur-Props California, Starucca, Sanilac, Asia, Rose and barges, Townsend and consort, Inter-Ocean and tow; schrs David Stewart, Wend the Wave, Athenian, Magric McRae, Gen. Thurston. W. R. Taylor, T. R. Merritt, G. C. Trupff, John Jewell, Jane Bell, Asia, Childs, Mary Martin, Clayton Belle, Montpeller.

Wind-Northeast, light; weather fine.

DOMINION CANAL-TOLLS. The tolls and dues either way to be paid by the owners or masters of steam-vessels navigating the Dominon canals are as follows, having gone into effect on the lat inst.:

Welland Canal.

St. Lawrence Canals.

Chamby Canal and St. Ours Lock.

Lake Krie to Montreal.

Burlington Bay Canal.

Ottawa and Rideau Canals.

St. Ann s. Locks.

Ottawa to St. John's.

A NOVEL EXCURSION. The owners of the big double-decked schooner ichigan, now lying at the Detroit dry dock, talk atengan, now tying at the betroft dry dock, talk of giving an excursion on her to Lake Effe, or of letting her for that purpose. She ranks as one of the mammoth vessels of the lakes, and having a fine promenade as well as a roofed-in deck, with no machinery to interfere, would make a capital craft for a party wanting a little taste of ocean sailing. It is proposed to have a tug accompany her if she goes at all.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, July 13.—Arrived—Belle Fra. BRIDGEPORT, July 13.—Arrived—Bryant, Morris, 4,900 bu corn, 1,400 bu oats; prop Peerless, Ottawa, 4,800 bu corn.
Cleared—Prop Atlantic, Henry, 32,000 feet lumber; Messenger, Henry, 113, 386 feet lumber, 256 lath; isabella, Henry, 109, 345 feet lumber; Grack Griswold, Minooka, 49,200 feet lumber.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Manguette, Mich., July 13.—Arrived—Prop Jarvis Lord, schrs Dictator, F. A. Granger, Sannel P. Ely, S. A. Wood. Cleared—Props Cormorant, Port Chamberlain; schre Charles Wall, T. W. Perry, Fanny Nell, J. W. Handford, Goshawk. Passed down—Props Winslow, Peerless. Up—Prop City of Duluth. Weather fine. Wind south.

IRON-ORE SHIPMENTS. Last week there were 23,079 tons of iron-ore re-ceived at Cleveland, 766 being from Lake Cham-plain district, and 22,313 from the Lake Superior region. The previous receipts were 88,550 tons, making a total of 111,629 during the season, 8,042 tons of which came from the Champlain district and the remainder from Lake Superior.

The revenue cutter Andrew Johnson steamed into the lake basin quietly last evening, slipped her anchors, and now rides on the placid bosom of the sparkling water of old Michigan, while the gay marines saunter about town and "kill" suscepti-ble maidens with their bewitching smiles and stan-ning full-dress uniforms.

The prop Tempess received a new section of shaft in place of the lakely-broken one, and proceeded on her regular trip night before last. The prop-ickylark, now lying at St. Joe, receiving repairs of a similar injury to that of her mate, will be easy or pushess in about a week.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Engs; Pa., July 13.—Departures—Bark Joseph
Master, schrs H. W. Sage, Lively Mary, Ke-

CHICAGO. - The tug Protection is receiving repairs. . Vessels on the lumber market continue scarce, and cargoes arriving are readily disposed of ... The prop India gave the schr Magnolia, lying at the rth end of Wells street bridge, a squeeze yester up from Milwankee yesterday, and laid at the Ga-lena Elevator. She bears the name of M. C. Tremble....There are two steam-barges named M. Groh; one is black and the other white. The 'M' on the black one stands for 'Mike," and that on the white vessel for 'Mary." Both are here at present. Commodore Tim Bradley, of the Chicago Yacht Club, has gone of to Fox Lake, fishing, with other members of the Waitonian Club, a Chicago organization devoted to the pursuit of angling, as its name implies. The tug O. B. Green leaves for Stargeon Bay Canal next Monday, with a scow in tow, designed for use on the work now in progress there. From the canal the Green will go to Cheboygan and tow a dredge back. Carcasses of dead animals are floating about in the river, to the disgust and annoyance of vesselmen. The decaying body of a lagge dog has been floating ap and down the main river for some time of late, and ought to be removed by the anthorities.

noyange of ressellmen. The decaying conjugate of go has been floating and ought to be removed by the authorities.

Other Ports.—The steam barge Mackinawhas been siezed at Detroit for debt... The sale of the stow Aunt Ruth, which was to have taken place at Port Huron Wednesday, was postponed until July 18.... The United States Marshal at Detroit, put a deputy on the propa Benton and St. Joseph. Wednesday, but a settlement was effected and the vessels continued on their trips... F. W. Stanton, formerly First Mate of the prop Benton, has been promoted to the command of that steamer in place of Cagt. William Thorne, who is now in charge of the start St. Joseph... Negotiations are pending for sending the schr Winons to Europe with deals. She has been fitted out for an ocean voyage... The United States light-house start Haze came into Eric from Buffalo Treesday and replaced some of the buoys in the channel. She left at midnight up the lakes on a tour of inspection... The Buffalo Commercial says the action of the Chilego vessel-owners gave the pooling scheme its death-blow... Provisions can be transported from Buffalo direct to Philadelphia by canal at \$2.75 per ton, and to Baltimore at \$3.25 per ton... The schr Clayton Belie was 19 but whort, and the barge Argonaut 60, on their last cargoes of grain, discharged at Buffalo... The prop Plymouth, formerly of the Western Transportation Line, and which for the last two years has been Tring at Buffalo, has been changed into a barge. Snepassed up at Detroit Wednesday with two schooners in tow... The Buffalo Towing Association have been compelled to put up towing rates about 5 per cent. Heretofore a deduction of 35 per cent has been made from list rates on bills pald within a limited time. Hereafter the deduction will be only 20 to 25 per cent... Capt. W. S. Shay has been cransferred from the command of the prop Lowell to that of the prop Dowegatchie to fill the vacancy caused by the desth of Capt. Foler. Capt. Drake, formerly owner of the Magnet, will take Capt. Shay's plac

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearance for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock las

for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS—Stmrs Corona, St. Joe, sundries; Chlcago, Manitowoc, sundries; Alpens, Atuskegon, sundries; proces Waverly, Burfalo, sundries; M. Groh, diameter, sundries; undries; manitower, scotla, Buffalo, sundries; M. Groh, diameter, sundries; sundr

PROPOSED COAL SALES.

New York, July 18.—It is semi-officially announced that the Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell 100,000 tons of Pittston coal at auction on the 26th inst., and that the Delaware, Lacks-wanna & Western Railway Company will follow suit with 150,000 tons of Scranton coal on the THE CROPS.

Reports from the North, East, West, and South.

Prospects Generally of an Encour aging Character.

The Ubiquitous 'Hopper Dealing Gently with Minnesota Farmers.

Splendid Outlook for Crops of Most Kinds in Wisconsin. ILLINOIS.

Special Disputches to The Tribune.
FRIENDSVILLE, Wabash Co., July 13.—Winte heat all in shock, some in stack in good con dition. Oats nearly ripe. good condition for stacking. Weather hot. COBDEN, Union Co., July 13.—Winter wheat all cut and some stacked. Crop excellent.

RUSHVILLE, Schuyler Co., July 18.—Fall wheat all cut. Probable yield twelve bushels. Fine weather for the past ten days. No rain, and very hot, 90 deg. to 96 deg. Corn growing

rapidly.

DECATUR, July 18.—Wheat averaged twenty
Good bushels to the acre, and first-class grain. Goo

over. Wheat good. Yield good. Very wety but the wheat seemed in good condition. « Mason City, Mason Co., July 13.—Wheat all secured in good condition, and of a superior quality. Threshing will commence next week. Charleston, Coles Co., July 13.—Our best Charleston, Coles Co., July 13.—Our bestinformed farmers place the yield of wheat at
not less than fifteen bushels per acre. Fine
quality. Weather favorable. Acreage large.
Best trop for years.

Mr. Sterling, July 13.—Wheat crop being
cut. Will yield from eighteen to twenty bushels per acre. Weather fine for harvesting.
Farmers are in excellent 'spirits over the present outlook.

ent outlook.

Kane, Greene Co., July 13.—Wheat will average fifteen bushels per acre. The grain is of a very fair quality. Wet harvest, but no grain ALTON, July 13.—The yield of wheat in this section will be from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. The berry has failed to fill out this year as in former years. Fields have been in very bad condition. Farmers have largely increased their harvost belp and completed their work in a remarkably short time.

CHESTERFIELD, Macoupin Co., July 13.—A very fine crop of wheat in this section. Wheat will be secured in fair order. Yield from eighteen to twenty bushels. Ground very wet.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Hardin Co., July 13.—Had a fine time for wheat harvest. Wheat splendid. All in shock and dry. Ready for threshing. The late storms have missed us. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is a great favorite. Send it regularly.

BELLEVILLE, St. Clair Co., July 13.—New wheat coming in to the mills at \$1.25 in good order.

der. Vandalia, July 13.—Wheat harvest about dene. Best crop ever cut. Up in good shape. Yield is above the average, and the best quality

Yield is above the average, and the best quality of grain.

FARFIELD, Wayne Co., July 13.—Winter wheat all harvested, and most of it in the stack.

Dwight, July 13.—Harvesting rye. Weather all that could be desired. Crop best for years. Heads long and well filled. Will go from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. Our "anxiety" about the crop is all over. Everybody talks now of sowing largely this fall.

Carrollton, Greene Co., July 13.—Harvesting. Wheat good but badly tangled. Ground wet.

Wet. WOODLAWN, Jefferson Co., July 18.—We are WOODLAWS, Jefferson Co., July 18.—We are getting our wheat in stack in good condition. Will average fitteen bushels per acre. Oats are well headed.

Macomb, McDonough Co., July 18.—Rye all harvested. Cropfirst-class. Winterwheatgood,—twenty bushels to the acre. Oats excellent; large; grain plumb.

BELLE PRAIRIE, Hamilton Co., July 18.—Wheat fine crop. Mostly stacked and in good condition. condition.

CANTON, Fulton Co., July 18.—Spring wheat ripening slowly. Large heads and full plump berry. Prospect for a heavy crop of oats very

DELHI, Jersey Co., vulv 13.—Winter wheat and rye secured in good condition.

MORRISONVILLE, Christian Co., Julv 13.—Winter wheat and rye all cut in good condition.

XENIA, Clay Co., Julv 13.—The wheat was secured in good condition. The quality was never better. The yield will be over an average.

NOBLE, Richland Co., July 13.—Wheat crop 25 per cent better in this country than every the conditions of the property of the propert

crop 25 per cent better in this country than ever before, and more sown. The wheat is secured if good condition.

DE SOTO, Jackson Co., July 13.—Winter wheat ail in stack in first-rate condition. Threshing from the shock has commenced. Turning out good.

Liscoln, July 13.—Wheat in this section will average twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre; rye, twenty-five to thirty; oats, thirty-five to forty. There is a very large acreage of fall wheat and rye. Wheat and rye all cut, and partly stacked. wheat and rye stacked.

ANNA, Union Co., July 13.—Wheat and rye secured in good order. Threshing in progress. Grain turning out as good, if not better, than we expected. Barley and oats being cut. They are very heavy. Everything good as could be desired.

are very heavy. Everything good as count be desired.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 13.—Haying may now be said to be in full operation throughout this section of the country, and from early morning till nearly dark the clatter of mowing-machines may be heard all round. Farmers generally report the crop as exceedingly good. The weather is most favorable. The cutting of oats will be begun next week, but that erop is in many places badly lodged, and will consequently ripen somewhat irregularly. omewhat irregularly.

MINNESOTA. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLA Hennepin Co., July 18.-Should the present favorable auspices continue we may safely set down our State for a surplus of 90,000,000 buspels of wheat for exportation pect been so good for a crop of wheat as now Yet we do not feel perfectly safe yet. Two weeks more will decide the question.

Window, Cottonwood Co., July 13.—A very

few grasshoppers on the ground. Air full. Wheat and oats looking fine. We feel strong hopes that we shall have a crop this year.

Morris, Stevens Co., July 13.—Up to the 5th of the present month wheat and oats promised a a bountiful harvest. 'Hoppers are now upon us by the million, and are destroying the crops with astonishing rapidity.

Lakerown, Carver Co., July 13.—Prospects

for all grain crops were never better. Corn was backward, but the present hot weather has caused it to grow rapidly. Yesterday and to-day the air is full of grasshoppers, moving from west to east. Some have lighted in our fields. We are in great danger of losing our splendid PLAINVIEW, Wabasha Co., July 13.—Barley almost ready to cut. Oats good. Timothy for seed very good.

AUSTIN, Mower Co., July 18.—Wheat and oats

AUSTIN, Mower Co., July 18.—Wheat and oate are looking very promising.

ALSERT LEA. Freeborn Co., July 13.—Wheat mostly headed out, and looks finely.

ELYSIAN, Le Sueur Co., July 13.—I have just returned from a trip through the county, and have talked with farmers in nearly every town with reference to the damage from grasshoppers to their crops. They say the damage will not be over 10 per cent. On the whole the prospects are good.

KANDIYOHI, Kandiyobi Co., July 13.—There will not be enough raised in the county to feed the hens. Oats and spring wheat destroyed. Timothy eaten up root and branches. Less than half the corn standing.

LITTLE FALLS, Morrison Co., July 13.—All crops, with the exception of corn, are extraordinary as to size, and prospect for an abundant yield.

NUSDA, Freeborn Co., July 13.—Wheat and

dinary as to size, and prospect for an abundant yield.

Numba, Freeborn Co., July 13.—Wheat and oats are heading out; could not possibly look more promising. Grasshoppers have been fast disappearing. Are afraid of the raiders.

Sr. Paul, Minn., July 13.—Further feports received here to-day confirm the gratifying intelligence telegraphed yester day that the main body of the grasshoppers have left the State, and that indications are flattering that the end of the sourge is near at hand. Advices from the line of the St. Paul & Sioux City Road report no hoppers fiving to-day, and none left, in that section of the country. Reports from the Upper Minnesota Valley, and from both the Main and Branch lines of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, are of the same tenor,—few hoppers flying to-day and very few left. Reports also agree in the statement that

little or no damage has been done during the past lew days, and that crop prospects have lately improved very materially. The telegraph has been used liberally to ascertain the whereabouts of the pests which yesterday and the day before flew northwest, but without avail, and it seems pretty certain that they have passed beyond the limits of the State.

WISCONSIA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 13.—We are at present having the most favorable weather for the growing grain, and the farmers in this region of the proving grain, and the farmers in this region of the proving jubilant over the splendid. growing grain, and the farmers in this region of Wisconsin are feeling jubilant over the splendid prospects for an abundant crop. Within a few days the reapers will be busy cutting the winter wheat and barley. Both crops look well, and will yield abundantly. Spring wheat, an important item with the agriculturists in this section, is coming along finely. Some pleces are thin, and on nearly all there is a short growth of straw; but the fields are all developing a long, full head, and the yield per acre promises to be considerably above the average.

fields are all developing a long, full head, and the yield per acre promises to be considerably above the average, with the quality of grain the very best. Ten days more of good weather will place spring wheat entirely out of danger, and give us such a harvest as we so much need.

Corn, from frequent planting, had become considerably behind, but it has made rapid strides within the past two weeks, and now gives evidence of a good fair yield.

Haying in this vicinity has been retarded some by the late rain storms, and many meadows and marshes are so overflown that it is impossible to get on them to cut the grass. Fortunately the rains found but little hay cut, and there is yet a chance for a fair crop to be gathered.

There are some reports that potatoes are rotting in consequences of the frequent wet and blot weather, but we do not believe that the miury to the crop is very widespread.

In the way of fruit there is a fair show of currants, scarcely any cherries, an average amount of raspberries, and, from the appearance of the trees, we should not expect a half-crop of apples.

Chippewa Falls, July 18.—Oats and spring crop of apples.
Chippewa Falls, July 18.—Oats and spring

CHIPPEWA FALLS, July 18.—Oats and spring wheat bid fair to vicid as unprecedented crop. Corn looking well, but weedy.

JANESVILLE, July 18.—Oats good and healthy. So is spring wheat. No bugs to do any damage yet. Never saw corn grow faster.

HUDSON, July 18.—Spring wheat headed out finely; doing well. Corn rapidly improving.

MARSHALL, Dane Co., July 18.—Oats fine. Spring wheat all right. Corn growing good.

MISERAL POINT, July 18.—Corn is looking good. We are busy laying it by. Iowa County is all right. good. We are busy laying is all right.
ROCKBRIDGE, Richland Co., July 13.—Corn looking very good. Spring grains very promising. Winter wheat is being harvested.

Special Disputches to The Tribune.

INDIANOLA, Butler Co., July 13.—Oats are very fine. Promise the best yield we have ever ROCKY HILL, Lincoln Co., July 13.-Oats

pood. Spring wheat could not be better.

DELPHOS, Cloud Co., July 18.—Oats and spring wheat promise good.

HURON, Atchison Co., July 18.—We are cutting fall wheat and rye. Corn good. Small grain all good.

Highland, Doniphan Co., July 18.—Farmers

Highland, Doniphan Co., July 18.—Farmers cutting barley. Estimated yield twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. Quality good. Oats and spring wheat looking finely now.

Hayes City, Ellis Co., July 13.—Winter wheat all harvested. Crop good. Now cutting spring wheat. Crop excellent. Oats turning.

Ellinwood, Barton Co., July 13.—Prospects for spring wheat and oats are excellent.

Paola, Miami Co., July 13.—Winter wheat good. Oats good. Weather hot and dry.

Council Grove, Morris Co., July 13.—Prospect of a full crop of oats and fair crop of spring wheat.

wheat.

Kirwin, Phillips Co., July 13.—A heavy crop of oats; the best we ever had. Winter wheat very heavy. Spring wheat heavy, but season is late.

CLIFTON, Wilson Co., July 13.—Onts are first-rate; never better. Weather favorable for harvest.

REDWOOD FALLS, Chase Co., July 13.—Fall wheat harvested. A verage, ten bushels, or half a crop. Spring wheat and oats promise a better return. Rye and bariey good. Corn looking fine, but needing rain.

MICHIGAN VALLEY, Osage Co., July 13.—Grasshoppers doing great damage to the cats. Timothy and clover destroyed also. Weather hot.

ot. BENTON, Butler Co., July 7.—Wheat harvest finished. Little better than a failure. Excessive rains of June the cause. Weather dry and rains of June the cause. Weather dra and warm.

CHESTER, Jefferson Co., July 13.—Reapers of all kinds have been in active operation, but the ground has been so wet that but slow progress has been made. Have had very hot weather.

EMPIRE, McPherson Co., July 13.—Harvest is at its height. Quality of grain very good. Yield from ten to fifteen bushels per acre.

оню. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
FREMONT, Sandusky Co., July 13.—When stands well, and the promise of a golden harves is being verified. Probable yield will be about twenty-five bushels per acre. The busy hum of the reapers is heard throughout the land and the shocks of ripe grain are rising up on all sides dotting the carth east, west, north, and south wherever the eye rests. So far the prom-

south wherever tae eye rests. So far the promise is good.

Szoo. Perry Co., July 13.—The yield of wheat will probably be twelve bushels per acre. Some injured by fiv. but what is left remarkably will filled. Cutting nearly done.

LEBLANON, Warren Co., July 13.—Have about finished one of the finest harvests we have ever had. Wheat will average at least twenty-two bushels county over. Barley all cut and gathered in fine shape.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dimatches to The Tribuna.

COLDWATER, Branch Co., July 13.—In the midst of harvest. Shall have a fair average of wheat of superior quality. All other crops promising except corn. Indications now of fine veather

MIDDLEVILLE, Barry Co., July 13.-Harvest well along. Grain will turn out thirteen bush-els per acre. Injured some by the fly, Weather fine.

CMARLEVOIX, July 13.—Winter wheat not ready yet to cut. Expect now a full average crop. Season has so far been favorable. Will send dispatch as soon as harvest commences.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

CREIGHTON, Knox Co., July 13.—Spring heat and oats could not look better than they

do at present. FAIRPIELD, Clay Co., July 13.—All kinds of small grains look excellent, and promise a very large crop.

BEAVER CITY, Furness Co., July 13.—Harvesting rye. Turning out well.

OMAHA, July 13.—Great rains over. Outlook good. Barley and rye harvest going on. Small grain extra good. Oats very strong.

TOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

CONWAY, Taylor Co., July 13.—We are cutting rye and fall wheat. Rye is fair and wheat ent, and quality good. Spring whea oming on finely. DANVILLE, Des Moines Co., July 13.-Farmer have commenced to cut fall wheat. Well-filled grains, large and plump. Will yield from ten to twenty bushels per acre. Rye good also. So far weather is all that could be asked.

CALIFORNIA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARTINEZ, Contra Costa Co., July 13.—The estimates now can be made on sacked grain Winter wheat here means that raised on summe Winter wheat here means that raised on summer fallow, is fair. On a few farms very good,—sowed in January and February is according to conditions. Half of an average dwindling to nothing. Being predicated on rainfall of 9 to 8½ inches, 2-5 of an average in the county will cover also the whole State. Hechafmed irrigated land will begin to tell on the yield, else the deficit would have been greater.

ALABAMA. Buciel Dispatch to The Tribuna.

RUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 13.—The wheat crop of Northern Alabams is uncommonly good. Well matured; grain full and heavy. The average yield will be a little over ten bushels per acre, which is better than usual in this part of the country. The acreage was increased at the last sowing, but is still small. There will be no surplus. Cotton and corn promise a fair average yield. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

MISSOURI.

Special Dispoict to The Tribuna.

HARRISONVILLE, Case Co., July 13.—Wheat fine. Average twenty-five bushels per sure. Weather favorable, and farmers getting along finely with their harvest.

The President's Orders in Relation to Officeholders Still Under Dis-

Proposition to Publish the Names of Applicants for Office.

THE OFFICES.

A VALUABLE MAN.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—Mr. Kennedy, formerly Commissioner of Census, to-day, in the name of certain National Banks whose agent he is, filed with the President a protest agent he is, filed with the President a protest against the removal of Croggin, who for many years has been custodian of about \$400,000,000 in bonds belonging to National Banks, and who has lately been dismissed because he had a brother in the service. The Star states that a number of National Banks have caused Secretary Sherman to be informed that they will pay Croggin's salary themselves if he can be retained to guard their interest. The packing of the bonds of each bank had all been arranged by Croggin, and from long been arranged by Croggin, and from long service he could immediately produce those of any bank as they might be called for examina-tion. Practically, this examination of each pack-Department relied for years as at any time it would have been possible for Croggin to substitute for the immense sums of bonds in the smaller packages bogus bundles. In all the years of his service there had been no package of securities lost or mislaid.

of securities lost or mislaid.

For the purpose of reducing the chances of mistakes in appointments, the President is considering the propriety of issuing an order to all heads of departments to keep a list which shall be open to public inspection of the names and places of readence of all applicants for office, and of the names of all persons indorsing or recommending. The object of this rule is to make public in advance the names of all applicants, to the end that if they are really unfit for appointment this unfitness may become known through the publicity thus given. It is believed by some members of the Administration that if such publications are made and allowed to stand fifteen or twenty days before action is taken on the case of any of those mamed, and if there were any serious objections to the sprontingent, that knowledges of them would in

if such publications are made and allowed to stand fifteen or twenty days before action is taken on the case of any of those mamed, and if there were any serious objections to the appointment, that knowledge of them would in most cases be thus secured.

The President has said to some of the members of the State Republican Associations in existence here that he considers it a violation of the soirt of his late order for clerks to continue their connection with these societies. At first he was inclined to treat them as social organizations exclusively, but upon being informed of the active part which they took in raising funds and circulating documents during the campaign in the States which they represent, he expressed the opinion that to continue them would be to violate his order.

MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WARRINGTON, D. C., July 13.—The question whether the members of the National Republican Committee holding Federal appointments come within the scope of the recent order forbidding officials to take an active interest in politics, or be members of political organizations, was brought to the attention of President Hayes, within a day or two, by Assistant Secretary McCormick. McCormick, as Secretary of the National Republican Committee, had received the resignation of Chauncer J. Filley, of Missouri, who is a member of the National Committee, and also Postmaster at St. Louis. The matter was laid before the President, as involving not only the retirement of Mr. Filley, but of Mr. McCormick and several other members of the National Committee. After considering the matter fully, the President decided that as this Committee. After considering the matter fully, the President decided that as this Committee. After considering the matter fully, the President decided that have no political duty to perform for some three years, there could be no objections to Federal officials retaining their membership. After membership. After members of members doubted the Auestion, Mr. McCormick wrote to

OUR SILVER ABROAD. SINGLE SHIPMENT TO CHINA THAT AGGRE-

WASHINGTON, July 9.- A very important and significant financial transaction was reported to the Treasury Department a few days ago in the sale of Exchange on London to the amount of \$1,000,000 made by the Bank of New York as the agent of the Bank of Nevada to the Messrs. Von Hoffman. The exchange was against sfiver bullion and trade dollars shipped from San Francisco to China direct on London account. It appears that the silver trade between the United States and China, on home as well as foreign account, is rapidly assuming impor-tant dimensions. The Bank of Nevada, the stockholders of which are owners of the Constockholders of which are owners of the Consolidated and Virginia silver mines, is making great and successful efforts to control this silver trade, not only for its own pecuniary benefit, but in order to have the direction of a trade which naturally belongs to the Pacific Coast. The advantage offered by the transaction of this business by the Bank of Nevada, or any other suitable banking corporation of the Pacific Coast, is shown in the fact that a dispatch sent from London ordering the shipment of a specific amount of silver to any designated firm, will enable the silver to reach its destination within thirty days. Formerly, when the business was entirely carried on from London, it required eighty days. This sale of \$1,000,000 of exchange on silver shipped direct to China was the means of keeping that amount of gold in the country. Some idea of the present dimensions of the silver trade of San Francisco may be formed from the following official figures: On the 6th of May the total shipments were upwards of \$1,000,000. On May 17, \$4,000,000, in the following proportions: Silver bullion, \$2,998,000; trade-dollars, \$760,000; Mexicans, \$374,000.

NOTES AND NEWS.

HORSE-MARINES.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—The fact of the washington, D. C., duly 13.—The fact of the sinking of the revenue-cutter Grant, as reported in the morning dispatches, was not credited either at the Coast Survey or at the Nary Department until it had become known that a private dispatch was received last night from Secretary Sherman announcing that the steamer had run upon a rock, and it had subsequently here bested to save her from sinking. The been beached to save her from sinking. The matter has caused unusual comment in all official circles to-day, owing to the fact that the official circles to-day, owing to the fact that the chief representativess of three branches of the service, charged especially with all effort for the safety of coast navigation, were represented in the party, namely, the Chief of the Coast Survey, the Secretary of the Light-House Board, and the officer in charge of the life-saving stations. The Grant is one of the largest of the revenuecutters, being 350 tons burden, and drawing nine feet of water. She was running at the time where the charts show an abundance of water, where the charts show an administed water, and the rock upon which she struck is plainly delineated. It is supposed, from Secretary Sherman's dispatch, that the buoy which marked it had been broken away by some passing vessel. The damage to the vessel, which was abandoned by the party on the beach, has not

abandoned by the party on the beach, has not yet been ascertained.

THE 4 PER CENTS.

The subscriptions received in this country to day to the new 4 per cent bonds, as reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, by the Syndicate, amounted to \$5,470,000. The subscriptions previously reported were \$3,481,300.

Total to the close of business to-night, \$30,951,-300.

Total to the close of business to-night, \$30,501,500.

The ex-detective Porter, who has been exposed in several sections of the country, and who is still passing himself for a Government detective, and contracting debts in such capacity, is supposed to be the same who when at St. Louis in the employ of the Whisky Ring at the timegof the whisky trials, telegraphed to a detective in New York asking whether for a large sum of money a case could not be put up against Bluford Wilson, then Solicitor of the Treasury, and engaged in prosecuting the whisky thieves.

CASINET SESSION.

To the Western Associated From.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—At the Cabinet

session to-day most of the time was occupied in discussion upon affairs of the New York Custoon-House and the proposed reduction of the force in that branch of the service. No conclusion was reached. Foreign affairs were not the subject of attention, either as refers to appointments abroad or concerning our relations with Spain or Mexico, growing out of the recent events of which the public have knowledge. The Cabinet gave its attention to certain matters of discipline in connection with the management of the Naval Academy, but without final action.

THE ABCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE ABCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to Capt. Howgate, the originator of the plan to establish a colony for Arctic exploration in the far north, decliming to detail a civil officer to accompany the expedition. The Secretary does not consider himself authorized to detail a civil officer for such service, and for the same reason he regrets that he cannot comply with the request for a loan of instruments belonging to the navy for use on the expedition.

INDIAN AGENTS.

The President to-day commissioned E. H. C. Hooper, of Maine, Agent for the Indians of the Sisseton Agency, Dakota, and John C. Mallory, Jr., Oregon, Agent for the Indians of the Colorada River Agency, Arisons.

The State Department is without information concerning the reported Spanish outrage upon the achooser Rising Sus, except that con-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune Springrind, Ill., July 13.—The additional commissions were issued to-day in the Illinois National Guard: On the Governor' staff, Brig.-Gen. Dr. R. V. S. Lord, of Spring Colonel, E. F. C. Klocke, of Chicago, and the Hon. H. H. Evans, of Aurors: Captain of the Freewort Guards, Alonzo V. Echards; First Lieutenant same, Henry Burrell; Second Lieutenant, Orin L. Williams.

The Taylorville Guards and Moline Rifles reported their muster-rolls to-day.

The Governor to-day sent the commission of Brig.-Gen. C. B. Steele, of Coles County, who died a few days since, to the widow, with a letter of condolence. Gen. Steele was appointed Judge Advocate General on the staff by the Governor the day before he died.

The member of the Board of Equalization for the First District naving resigned, the Governor to-day appointed James P. Root, of Chicago, to fill the vacancy.

Aaron T. Hubbard, of Bloomington, and Polk H. McSherry, of Springfield, to-day filed petitions in voluntary bankruptcy.

AXTELL'S FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NEW YORK, July 13.—The Sun's Washingto pecial says Axtell's conversion to Mormonism s likely to cost him his place as Governor o is likely to cost him his place as Governor of New Mexico, and break the ring which the Sum attacked two years ago. Frederick Lockley, editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, writes as follows on this subject: "When he (Axtell) arrived at Salt Lake as Governor of Utah, leading priests received him and carried him to a Mormon hotel, where his board and whisky bill, amounting to \$300, was paid by the City Council. He took a disgraceful part in the Indian uprising, and is believed to have conspired with the Mormon priesthood against the lives of Gentile settlers."

All nervous, exhausing, and painful disease speedily yield to the curative influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Betts and Bands. They are safe, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particulars, malled free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanie Co., Cincin ti. O.

AMUSEMENTS THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.,
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TO-NIGHT-5th People's Program Burlesque "Carnival," introducing new and humo ADELPHI THEATRE.

ONLY THRATRE OPEN IN THE CITY:
THIS GREAT SATURDAY MATINER AND NIGHT.
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SHARPSHOOTERS' PARK. RISING STAR LODGE, No. 50, L O. F. S. of L.

SUNDAY, July 15. Round trip, 50 cents; Children over 8, 25 cents Train leaves depot corner Clinton and Carrol-sts 10 o'clock sharp.

Wenther not permitting, will be postponed till July 29.

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The grand opening will positively take place on MONDAY EVENING, July 16, With the greatest play of modern times, THE DANICHEFFS, Embracing the entire strength of the UNION-SQUARE DMPANY from New York. The sale of reserved seats will commence at Julius ancer & Go. b musde store, corner State and Monroe-ta., Palmer House, on Thursday, July 12.

COTTON'S OPERA-HOUSE. Last Night of the play of ANDERSONVILLE; Or, the Union Spy. GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.

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ther information or admission apply to REV. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Warden, Racine, Wis. UNION COLLEGE OF LAW of Northwestern University, Evanston, and University of Chicago. Judge Henry Booth, Dean. Tuition, \$50 per year. Fall term begins September 12. For catalogue address UNION COLLEGE OF LAW,

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, 1527 & 1529 Spruce-st., Philad's, or Jourg Ladies and Misses, Reopens Thursday, Sept. Board, and tuition in Latin. English, and French, r assum. \$400. French is the language of the fam-MADAME D'MERVILLY, Principal. HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY.

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SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The suit against Avery Moore's bondsmen will be d towards the close of this month—about the t day of service. There is no expectation that bondsmen will pay voluntarily.

grie McGarry, residing at No. 201 Jefferson t, while cleaning windows at No. 330 State at 7.0 clock last evening, fell from the sec-tory to the sidewalk, and was very seriously

temperature yesterday, as observed by Maoptician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE
g), was, at 8 s. m., 73 degrees; 10 s. m.,
m., 80; 3 p. m., 82; 7 p. m., 76. Barat 8 s., m., 30.14; 8 p. m., 30.4.

. Laffugan, of the Second Regiment has appointed Chief of Gen. Torrence's staff; appointed Chief of Gen. Torrence's staff, has been appeted to the staff of the staff of the staff of the staff of the staff has been appeted to the staff, has been atted Chief of Staff to Gev. Cullom.

ppointed Chief of Staff to Gov. Cullom.

The Executive Committee of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club was to have met last night to Lochner's Hall, No. 460 Milwaukee avenue, for organization and the transaction of business, but wing to the lack of a quorum mothing was done. The failure in attendance is accounted for by the naufficiency of notification in the German papers.

The Citizens' Association has taken charge of he proceedings in the injunction case of Fitzger-lidvs, the County Board, to restrain the payment of extras to Farmer Harms. Mr., John Woodbridge has been employed as the counsel of the Citizens' association, and appeared for them a few days go, when the case came up before Judge Farwell.

Mr. J. S. Mott. has recently been appointed Su-

is been retained as Superintendent of the Boiler bepartment.

A "Reader" writes to The Tribuxe asking when and how often the First Regiment I. S. G. Irills. The several companies of the regiment asking when and how often the First Regiment I. S. G. Irills. The several companies of the regiment asking one evening of each week, at the armory, Nos. 12 to 116 Lake street, each company having a particular night. The battanum Arills and particular night is the battanum asking and particular night. The battanum asking and particular night is the particular night is the particular night is the regiment. According to the new Militia law he organization is compelled to go into encampment three days in each year, at which time the state bears all expenses.

A monster tarnatula was discovered yesterday in a bunch of bananas at N. C. Pardee's fruit store, Nos-136 State street, and, after considerable skirmishing, during weich the insect suffered the imputation of a leg rather than submit to captively, he was corked up in a glass jar containing Joohol, and gorged himself with the spirit until he became chock full. He continued his existence for hours after the submersion. During the day he was visited by hundreds of curious persons. Several of these creatures have been captured in a similar manner in Chicago, but this last one is the boss of all the others in size.

A pair of horses kept in the stable of Leroy Payne, Michigan avenue, took fright Thursday on the Lake-Shore drive, and coming south colluded with a wagon, and further on with the fountain between the tower at the Water-Works and the main building. The waron came off uninjurel, but the fountain, and the City Fathers are sittle anxious to know to whom to look for compensation. A reporter called at the stables last vected, as a matter of course, but the most lamage was sustained by the city in the demolition of the fountain, and the City Fathers are sittle anxious to know to whom to look for compensation. A reporter called at the stables last vected, as a matter of

chicago Board of Trade will be well reprein the coming National Board of Trade Connat Milwaukee by Messrs, John R. Bensley,
McCrea, John W. Preston, P. P. Oldershaw,
Egan, Robert Warren. William H. Low,
Illiam Dickinson. These gentlemen will
send the adoption by the Convention
solution adopted recently by the Chicago
of Trade which favors the abolition of the
al-Bank system and the extension of the
ack currency established on a specie basis,
ressed by one of the delegates, the position
s, in brief, just this: "We are in favor of
tional Bank, controlled by the Government,
ing like the Bank of England." It is said
a Boards of Trade in other large cities will
we something to recommend in regard to the
question, and the sessions of the Convenil no doubt be unusually interesting, and
cetting.

exciting.

ther stupendous building project is on the and, it is very probable, will be consuming. The large tract of land bounded by Madinal Monroe streets on the north and south, y Throop and Loomis on the east and west, nown as the Foss property, is in process of and if the negotiations are satisfactorily comit will be used as the site of a large number res and dwellings. Joseph Eastman, the prising gentleman who constructed seventy-buildings on blocks opposite that above oned, is the principal mover in the project. Outlined plans have already frawn, and some novel ideas are to be interprised. drawn, and some novel ideas are to be intro-d in the construction of the buildings. The now contains but about half a dozen struc-, and, if the new scheme is carried out, over unded brick and stone-front buildings will ranging from two-story and basement to story and basement.

fill it, ranging from two-story and basement to four-story and basement.

It wasn't the worm i' the bud, but the wicked scorpion, emerging from a lot of bananas, that stung John W. Haggerson, a fruit-dealer at the corner of Fifth avenue and South Water street, in the forefinger last Wednesday and would have cut short the fruit-dealer's existence had it not been for the presence of mind he displayed in preventing the poleon from taking its course. Coolly pulling out his pocket-knife, he cut away the flesh, which had already begun to turn white, hastened to an adjoining saloon, plunged the bleeding finger in a tumbler of whisky, and took a hearty dose of the liquid internally. After thus checking the course of the poison, he went to a physician, had the wound dressed; and is now feeling as well as ever. The scorpion now does duty as a curlosity in a bottle. It is said that these dangerous reptiles are frequently found in bunches of bananas and boxes of lemons, and people would do well to keep an eye on the fruit when they desire to buy.

The formal opening of Huppoidt Park takes

an eye on the fruit when they desire to buy.

HUMBOLDT PARK.

The formal opening of Humboldt Park takes place to-day, the procession leaving the office of the Park Board on Haisted street at half-past 1 o'clock. Henry Greenebaum, Grand Marshal, has issued a general order giving the following line of march, etc., for Sunday's dedication: The First Division will form on Sangamon street, the Second Regiment taking the right, resting on Milwanke evenue. This division also includes the Turners and the several German singing societies. The Second Division will form on Second street, right resting on Milwanke evenue, and will include the Scandinavian societies. The Third will form west on Chicago avenue, right resting on Milwanke avenue. The procession will move at 11 o'clock a. m. from the corner of Sangamon street and Milwankee avenue, northward on Milwankee avenue to North avenue, and west on North avenue to Humboldt Park. Besides the various societies referred to, and the several Marshals with their aids, there will be a number of ladies, speakers, and other invited guests in carriages.

Beer will be sold at the dedication of the Park

to, and the several Marshals with their aids, there will be a number of ladies, speakers, and other invited guests in carriages.

Beer will be sold at the deducation of the Park to-morrow-not inside the fence, but outside, so that when a participant in the exercises is thirsty he will have to go a mile or so in order to get something to drink. Henry Greenebaum favored lager on the grounds, since the seliers and the drinkers could be controlled by the Park police; but Clark Lipe thought beer inside would lead to ladies being insuited, etc., and Lpfe carried his point. Greenebaum and his petition, however, secured the concession that five beer-booths might be erected near by the park limits. But pop. cider, and ice-cream will have full swing on the inside.

Shermon House-H. B. Cladin, New York; A. T. Woulderbilt, Saratopa; J. C. Robinson, Jr., St. Louis; W. Wolffeld, S. H. Wall, C. R. Bennet, House-H. Mann, C. W. Wolffeld, S. H. Wall, C. R. Bennet, Frank L. Thomas, Row, Manny; G. W. Cherlei, C. R. Bennet, Frank L. Thomas, Row, Could J. H. Munt, Detroit; G. Frank L. Thomas, Row, Could J. H. Munt, Detroit; G. Frank L. Thomas, Row, Could J. H. Munt, Detroit; G. Frank L. Thomas, Row, J. H. Munt, Detroit; G. Frank L. Thomas, Row, J. H. Munt, Detroit; G. Frank R. Thomas, Row, J. H. Munt, Detroit; G. Frank R. Thomas, Row, J. H. Shickke, St. Louis; Norman May and the Misses May, Flutaburg: H. Duncan, San Francisco; IB T. Casement, Dr. Glaxton, Phil Foung, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Glaxton, Phil Foung, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Glaxton, Phil Foung, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Glaxton, Phil Foung, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Glaxton, Phil Foung, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Glaxton, Phil Foung, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Glaxton, Phil Foung, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Glaxton, Phil Foung, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Glaxton, Phil Foung, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Glaxton, Phil Foung, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Glaxton, Phil Foung, Rev. R. J. C. Grayling, Lace Superior; G. A. Mason, Madison; R. L. Colvin, Janeville,

THE SHANLEY MURDER. THE SHANLEY MURDER.

TENTIMONT REPORE THE CORONER'S JURY.

At the West Twelfth Street Station yesterday afternoon Deputy-Coroner Korn concluded the inquest upon William Shanley, an inofensive laboring man, who was shot dead mysteriously at the corner of Brown and Wright streets last Monday morning. It has since been elicited that the affair was no mystery at all to the people residing in the neighborhood, and it is a said fact that a man can be shot down in the street in the actual presence of a score of persona, every one of whom at once hies himself to his home and secretes himself so that the trouble of being a witness in the case might be spared him. Shanley was shot down by a trio of thang, and left to die on the side-

much as could be gleaned from them, is herewith appended:

MRS. MARY MULGAHET,

No. 189 Brown street, testified that shortly after midnight she saw three persons standing upon the corner of Brown and Wright streets. A fourth person came towards them from Halsted street, and, when within three or four paces of them, heard the pistol-shot fired; would not be able to identify either of the parties. Witness also heard a pistol-shot fired at 11 o'clock from a buggy occupied by three men, but could not say whether they were the same men or not. Shortly previous to the murder four men were seen around in a buggy, but at the time of the shooting one west driving around in the neighborhood, while the three others remained on the corner. Witness' husband came home shortly after 1 o'clock, and straddled across the murdered man, believing him to be either drunk or asleep.

Magrie Raynolds of No. 199 Brown street, testified that at about 10:30 three or four men in a buggy came up Brown street. The girls thought it was George, alias "Nibay," Paine, and one asked. The men drove off, but shortly returning one got out and asked for Miss Maggie, and witness' sister replied "there is no Maggie here," The dog ran after them as they disappeared, and one of them fired a shot at it. At about 12:30 they returned, and four men were seen standing on the corner. The shot was fired just as one of them disappeared. The three others went on foot towards Morgan street. Caroline Reynold's 'corroborated her sister's testimony.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick, of No. 125 Liberty street, Mrs.

line Reynold's corroborated her asster's testimony.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick, of No. 125 Liberty street,
through whom the police first connected the marder and the chase for the stolen buggy, testified
that four men in a buggy came to her house shortly
before 11 o'clock. The occupants were O'Boyie,
Morton, and James Gannon, and an unknown man.
They inquired for her son Matt, and not finding
him departed.
EDMUND LOUGHLIN, STAR NO. 263, AND THOMAS
PITZPATRICK.

EDMUND LOUGHLIN, STAR NO. 263, AND THOMAS FITZPATRICK, star No. 296 of the police, testified to running across three men driving furiously in a buggy on Jefferson street, near Ewing. Fitzpatrick fast saw them and ordered them to halt, but they only lashed their horse to a more furious pace. He then fired one shot, and Loughin coming up at this juncture, and supposins that the shot had been fired by the men in the buggy, fired one shot at them himself. The chase continued down Jefferson street to Mather, Mather street across Canal and the railroad, and into the lumber yard, where the horse and buggy were found overturned. Shortly afterwards they arrested James Gannon on Polk street bridge. He gave his name as James O'Brien, said he lived on Loomis street, near Taylor, and was going to the Rock Island depot to see a brakeman named Filmt.

Mrs. J. Gottfried, of No. 548 Union street; Minnie O'Brien, of No. 151 Fifteenth street; George, alias "Nibsy," Paine, of No. 202 Brown street; Mrs. D. Muldoon and Mrs. C. Patterson, of No. 188 Brown street, corroborated the testimony of the previous witnesses. previous sitteeses.

The prisoner, James Gannon, then made a cool, deliberate statement similar to that already published, and which was proved by his own mouth to be false two hours later. He proves himself an unusually accomplished liar for his age, —barely 17

be false two hours later. He proves himself an unusually accomplished liar for his age, —barely 17 years.

The last witness,

THOMAS PITZGERALD,
of No. 202 Brown street, proved the only one who cared to tell all he knew. Part he gave to the police and part to the Coroner's jury. He related the whereabouts of the bays during the earlier part of the evening, as did the other witnesses. When the shot was fired, he was standing in an alley scarcely five feet away from the hydrant at the foot of which Shanley fell. The three boys had been standing on the corner while Morton was driving about in the buggy close by. Crawford said, "There's a bloke coming, and he's tight; let's bold him up." They approached and siezed Shanley. one of them remarking, "Come, old man, deliver up." Shanley replied, laughing, "Oh boys, you wouldn't hold me up; I haven't anything but these few groceries." "Wouldn't we," said one, and the shot was fred. Shanley never spoke a word after that. The three walked down figrom street, and waited until the buggy came up, and after that they passed in the locality three times. As they crossed Brown street one said, "You — you have killed the man." Pitzgerald is confident that Crawford said this, and he is also confident, though he would not swore positively to it, that Gannon is the one who fired the shot. He made no alarm, because he was a fraid to, and later his mother prevented him from telling the police. Fitzgerald knows all the parties, and now that he has given them away, he is afraid of his life.

After being out hat a short time, the jury returned the following verdict:

We, the jury, find that the said William Shanley, now lying dead as No. 49 Henry street, came to his

THE PLACE RENOVATED As is perhaps pretty well known, Hooley's The-atre has been receiving an overhauling since the ter of the improvements has not yet been referred to. This theatre had earned the title of "dingy" to. This theatre had earned the title of "dingy" by the dark-colored paints used in its ornamentation; and besides the ventilation was very bad, the atmosphere at times being sickening. All the defects, however, have been removed, and, at the opening Monday night, the audience will be surprised at the change wrought by the exercise of good judgment and the spending of \$8,000 or \$10,000.

good judgment and the spending of \$8,000 or \$10,000.

In the first place, another exit has been added. Previously there was but one—that into Rando-ph street. Now there is a second, leading into LaSalle street, a doorway having been put in the west wall, a few steps bringing one into an afleyway, whence the street can be reached in a few seconds. Then the facilities for retting dut of the gallery have been increased. The stairways in front which formerly led to the offices on the second and third floors, now run directly to the galleries and baleony, thus giving three exits to the people in those parts of the house, the third being on the inside at the south end of the dress circle. The entrance, or lobby, will hardly by recognized. The board flooring has been taken up, and replaced by marble and Venetian tiling; and a new chandelier will give light to the incoming and outgoing crowd.

THAT HAVERLY SIGN,

by marble and Venetian tiling; and a new changelier will give light to the incoming and outgoing
crowd.

THAT HAVERLY SIGN.

which threatened the lives of passers-by on the
street has been broken up. One which will be
more handsome, and flat against the building, is to
be put in its place.

The upholstering work has been renewed, the
chairs being done in cream color and gold, with
blue lettering.

The frescoing is entirely new. The dome,
formerly so black and dirty-looking, is now light
and handsome. Blue is the color used in the body,
while the border is a very greety blending of
various colors, mainly red, which has the appearance of gold by gaslight.

The ceilings and walls are tastefully adorned,
the prevailing color being a cray, and the arabeaque
stage colors are used for the latter, and come out
brilliantly in gaslight.

The boxes are painted with a series of grays,
which give a very beautiful effect. The fittings
are of orimson and orange-colored satin, the furniture corresponding.

THE DROP CURTAIN
is also new. It represents a double proscenium
arch, with crimson curtains parted, disclosing a
scene in ancient Gaul: In the foreground, on a
belcony, is a Greek maiden in the set of dispatching a dove. Hence the name of the subject is "A
Messenger of Love."

The stage too, has been adjusted to the scenery
brought from the East and elsewhere. It was always too flat. A slight incline has been given
to it, making the view better from in front. Much
of the old stuff which lumbered up the stage has
been removed, and it will be more roomy than before. The main and side chandeliers have been replaced by others in keeping with the surroundings.

But the most significant improvement is

THE VENTILATION.

While the method to be used is somewhat of an
experiment, having never before been tried in a
theatre, the principle is a good one, and promises
to be successful. Back of each scat is a small tin
pipe with a facible tobe. Through these pipes
fresh air is forced from the onuside by a fan thirteen fee

THURSDAY'S STENCH. THE HEALTH COMMISSIONER'S STORY.
"Where do von live?" said a TRIBUKE reporte
Health Commissioner DeWolf yesterday after

oon.
"At No. 440 West Washington street."
"Were you conscious at half-past 11 Thm

"Did you smell anything ?"
"No, but I heard that others did."
"The odor was swful on the South Side."
"So I am told." "Have you taken any steps to find out whence the stink came?"
"I know that without making inquiry."
"What was the cause of it?"
"Well, if didn't come from Bridgsport, nor

eity get an idea of its offensiveness. It is perfectly fearful."

"IS THERE NO REMEDY FOR IT?"

"None that I can apply. There is only one remedy to my mind, and that is to dig a canal from the junction of the south fork and the Stock-Yards canal over to the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and locate pumpingworks at the lower end. By pumping the water out of the fork you would create a current, and that would soon remove the foul water. Then the decayed matter in the fork and the Stock-Yards Canal would have to be dredged out."

"What would be the cost of the canal, pumping-works, and dredging."

"City-Kngineer Chesbrough's eitlmate is \$160-000."

"City-Engineer Chesbrough's eitimate is \$160-000." The money would not be available for a year, even if the Council looked favorably upon the scheme?" 'No. The sum would have to be included in the next Appropriation bill, and that is not made out until next April. "In the meantime

YOU CAN "NO NOTHING TO ABATE THE MUISANCE?"

No. because the surface water cannot be gotten rid of, and there is no money at my disposal to pay for the dredging.

"Has the proposition to extend the Stock-Yards Canal to the lake been dropped?

"No, it is still talked of; but I would never advise that, because I do not believe in letting a bucketful of that water find its way into the lake. If it did, there is no telling what would be the result upon the health of the city."

"You don't think the packing-houses and fertillizing establishments make any stinks now:"
"I don't say that. Some of them undoubtedly do. There are houses outside of our jurisdiction, in the Town of Lake, which we cannot control. Those in Bridgeport are in pretty good shape. In some of them now you would not hesitate to eat your dinner."

"Have you been hunting for stinks down south lately?"
"Yes. I was ont every night last week, in the vicinity of the Stock-Yards."

"Did you find any?"

"Yes, lots of them; but they do not always come from the houses charged with emitting them."

"All we can; but they will not cease until that

"YOU ARE DOING ALL YOU CAN TO CHECK THEM!"

"All we can; but they will not cease until that material in the fork and the caual is removed."

"What about the smell you discovered last week!"

"Well, they were from houses; and on or two of the owners were obstinate at first, but finally did what we asked them to do. Some of them have not the best kind of machinery for decoorting the offal; but they take pains to give as little offense as possible."

"Is Healey slough improving in sweetness?"

"We are filling that up, and have already covered 500 feet of it. One of the owners of the property through which it runs, Patrick Fitzpatrick, of Lockport, who paid no attention to our motice, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for maintaining a missance. We propose to pump out the water, and to fill up the slough with dry earth and sand."

"Then the groma from that quarter will cease the water, and to an up and sand sand, and sand, "aroma from that quarter will cease rery soon?"
"Yes; it will be filled up by November. Bight years have been required to get the work started."

MARY LAGORI. THE ASSAULT AND VICTOUS CUTTING of Mary Lagori, the keeper of the Italian restau-rant at No. 173 West Randolph street, an item concerning which appeared in yesterday morning's paper, was much more serious than the police re-port at first indicated. The bar in the place is prepaper, was much more serious than the police report at first indicated. The bar in the place is presided over by Angelo Threacho, who was generally considered a lover of the mistress, sleeping as he did in the same room, though not in the same bed. This latter arrangement was probably made necessary by the hot weather alone, as Mrs. Lagori is an unanually stout woman. The exact cause of the assault is known only to themselves, but it is very evident that jealousy was the prompting cause. He had never before assaulted her, but they have had frequent quarrels about love affairs. The place has been the resort of lewd characters, and Mrs. Lagori is understood to have her share of callers. The place closed at midnight, and the two retired to their apartment in the rear, and there had a quarrel about something, as nearly as can be learned from the injured woman's imperfect talk. He waited until she got asleep, and then began the assault upon her with the razor. The police pursued the man and found traces of him at Mrs. Lagori's washerwoman's. He went there bare-headed and in his stocking-feet, stated that Mrs. L. had been stabbed, and that he wanted some clothing. This is the last known of the man. He has unquestionably not committed suicide.

To the nation of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Your article in to-day's issue, entitled "Carving Bee," is in the main correct; the latter clause, however, should convey a different meaning. From the character of the wounds about the neck and face, there are strong evidences of a desire to cause the death of Mrs. Lagori by the man. The two wounds in the right neck are cause the death of Mrs. Lagori by the man. The two wounds in the right nack are deep and angry, and but for the large amount of adipose tissue there the jugular vein would not have escaped, and for the same reason the cut clean across the throat (five and one-half inches long) would have severed the windpipe. There was also another ugly cut from the median line on the upper lip and extending backwards three inches, and, but for the excess of said adipose tissue, would have severed the facial artery. After this cutting had been done, and her screams had ceased and she had failen to the floor, he made an attack upon her boy. 8 years old, and his screams aroused maternal feelings, and she railfed, grasped the child, encircling him with her arms, and then the inhuman monster attempted to loosen her arms by cutting them. Each shoulder has wounds from two to three inches long, and the left forearm shows six distinct gashes made by the razor, also the palmer surface of the second and third fingers of the right hand (and the palm itself) have cuts made by trring to wrench the instrument from him; he, however, drew its blade through.

I go into this minute because the case as it appears in the paper seems trivial, when it is one of serious import. Inflammation may set in, and the issue be fatal; and the man is a desperate character, having twice before tried to take life, of which the police are cognizant, and that he failed to be a marderer is not his fault, so far as his intent is concerned. A life-time in the Penitentiary would hardly be out of bounds for him, and a view of the wounds before they were stitched up would satisfy any jury. I have no interest in the matter only in common with mankind.

THE PUTSICAN WHO ATTENDED HER.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. Thirteen suits were commenced yesterday in the Criminal Court in forfeited bond cases. There are at stake in the suits thirteen criminal bodies, or about \$10,000. Those interested can take their

choice.

The steam-pipes at the Hospital, covered some months ago, have been measured. Handley, the Superintendent of the Court-House, charges for it. He put in six days at \$5 a day, and hired a laborer at \$2 per day to do the work. His bill was allowed vestered.

at \$2 per day to do the work. His bill was allowed yesterday.

The force of men now employed in the County-Clerk's office copying valuations for 1873-74 will finish their work by the middle of the coming week, and be put on the retired list. About thirty men will be temporarily out of a job who are now employed.

Some months ago a contract was let for filling the Hospital grounds. The work progressed up to a time when the funds were giving out, and was ordered stopped. It now appears that no attention was paid to the order, and the cause is to be looked into.

tion was paid to the order, and the cause is to be looked into.

Frank Leslie has written for a perspective view of the new Court-House, which he intends shall adorn one of the fillustrated pages of his weekly at an early day. He has been promised the desired view and also a photograph of the 'Ring," which will be forwarded as soon as possible.

The County Jail contains seven persons who are held to answer the charge of murder. Three of them have been indicted, and four are awaiting indictment. Among the crowd is a woman, Maria Walley, charged with beating the life out of a frall sister. The others are Pike, Halloran, Matson, Shepherd, Smith, and Hasian.

The County Clerk desires all taxpayers to come to his office at Klare's Hail at once and examine their assessments for the year. If any mistakes have been made by the Assessors it will be easier to make corrections now than it will be as a later day. The Assessor's books will be open for inspection every day during bisniess hours.

The Court-House Fund in the County Treasury

spection every day during basiness hours.

The Court-House Fund in the County Treasury yesterday was \$30,000 strong, and Commissioners Avars and Guenther, who have just returned from the East, succeeded in ordering enough of the amount retained to meet a \$20,000 order held by Hinsdale. Other contractors may suffer by it, but it matters not, Hinsdale must be cared for at all hazards by the county.

The Grand Jury disposed of nineteen cases yesterday, all of minor importance. The matter of the conduct of members of the last jury in "borrowing" money from persons being complained against will most probably be taken up Monday. It is now said that the three jurors heretofore referred to as "borrowers" were in partnership in their work, and that they did a good business. The matter deserves a searching examination.

The Committee on Education yesterday agreed

exte, was also discussed, but no conclusion was reached. The Committee might, with the same propriety, draw on the County Treasury to furnish any other boarding-house.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges were back from Thornton yesterday, and reported that, while a bridge was needed across the Calumet River at Dalton, they would await the action of the town, which had not yet determined whether to have an iron bridge or not. An iron bridge would cost about \$5,000, two-thirds of which the town would have to pay, and the Committee cannot take any action until the town first acts. The Committee will visit the Town of Jefferson Tuesday to look after improving the road from the Milwankee plank road to the Insane Asylum.

The Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon and agreed to authorize the County Treasurer to borrow \$100,000 with which to take up the temporary loan falling due the 19th instant. The Treasurer informed the Committee that of the amount of taxes levied to meet the loan about \$50,000 had been collected, and he was authorized to divert this amount to the taking up of county orders in the hands of contractors and others. He will commence paying orders Tuesday, beginning with order No. 19, 154, and continue according to the priority of the orders until the \$50,000 has been absorbed.

An alternative woman with golden treases. Justice Kauffmann tied the knot-linked the two souls together—in his happiest way, and the witnesses to the extraordinary ceremony were the clerk who had made out the license, a turnkey, and a Traibung reporter. The twain marched forth arm in arm from the jail, where they had been held for fornication, and, as the wife cleared the door, she cheered the heart of her dusky, greasy sponse by remarking, in andible tones, and with a significant shake of the head. "I would rather marra as I have—an industrious sober man—than my average countryman!" They were happy, to all appearances, and donoly so from the fact that the Grand Jury had considered their case in the forenoon and had failed

forenoon and Ead failed to find a true bill against them.

HELP FOR THE COURT-HOUSE.

Some time ago a Special Committee of the Board was appointed to look after the matter of cutting down the expenses of the several county offices with a view to adding at least \$100,000 to the building fund the coming year without increasing the rate of taxation. This Committee yesterday met and appointed Messrs. Senne and Guenther a sub-committee to do the work. These gentlemen will do the work well, but there is little hope. In view of past experience, that anything will come of it. Aside from this, Mr. Senne has another scheme to increase the fund in question and to build the Court-House without increasing the bonded debt of the county. He proposes to have the several towns of the county care for their own poor by the levy of a town tax for that purpose, and to nave the \$300,000 now raised annually by a county levy for charitable purposes turned over to the building fund. This proposition is not likely to meet with much greater favor than the other, however, for the reason that it would rob the 'Ring' of one of its best opportunities for plunder.

QUARRELLING OVER FILTH.

likely to meet with much greater favor than the other, however, for the reason that it would rob the "Ring" of one of its best opportunities for plunder.

QUARRELLING OVER FILTH.

Mayor Heath sent a letter to Commissioner Holden yesterday calling on him to fill. or have filled, that awkward and noxious hole in the Court-House Square. Mr. Holden replied that the county had had nothing to do with failing it, and thus the matter stands. When the matter is thoroughly investigated it will be found, quite likely, that the city has some advantages in the dispute, and that Mr. Holden is mistaken. Last fail the connty let a contract for filling in around the Court-House foundations, and authorized the contractor to take at least a part of the earth from the city's half of the Court-House Square; hence the size of the positierous hole. The Mayor and Holden, however, have the matter in their hands, and nobody objects to their fighting it out. A few days ago the Mayor could not discover any unpleasant smell from the hole, while Holden could not live around the premises, so great was the stench.

THE FIRST CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

A few days ago it was noted that Walker was making haste slowly in his contract for the stonework on the Court-House, and that the probaolities were that Sexton would be claiming damages for being hindered by him in the brickwork. The prophecy is to be fulfilled, as Sexton announced yesterday that he intended to inform the Board Monday by a communication that he should claim damages for delays, etc. A glance at the work is all that is necessary to sustaim his claim. He is shead of Walker, and to "keep pace" with him is a losing same every day. Walker says that he is shead of Walker, and to "keep pace" with him is a losing same every day. Walker says that he is shead of walker, and to "keep pace" with him is a losing same every day. Walker says that he is a head of walker, and to "keep pace" with him is a losing same every day. Walker says that he is a head of walker, and to "keep pace" with him is a lo

amount to as much as his original contract, but nobody is complaint, probably for the reason that the "Ring" has an eye to its increased percentage.

HARMS AND HIS PRIENDS.

Walker and his claims for extras seem to have almost dropped from view in the excitement over the Harms injunction suit, aow in the hands of Judge Farwell. This comes of the fact that the "Ring" is looking to the decision in the Harms case as practically deciding the authority of the Board to vote Walker all he demands. There is something singular about the Harms matter. The affidavits upon which it is based are made by persons supposed to have a direct interest in Harms' success. This is pretty hard to say, too, but it is evidently true. It is hard to say, too, but it is evidently true. It is hard to say, for the reason that several Commissioners are backing him as against the county. It would have looked far better for these gentlemen, whatever may be their interest in the result, to have remained in the background; but since Schmidt wanted to give him \$19,000 in excess of the amount in dispute, and, since the others are so well known, the situation is not very surprising. The action of the Commissioners, however, will strike the public as significant, whether it impresses Judge Farwell that way or not. Several new affiants were made yesterday in behalf of the people touching the matter, and, if admitted, will be found insurmountable. They present documents which are conclusive in showing that Harms has no claim in justice over Egan's estimate, as certified to under his signature, and furthermore open the way to having certain persons indicted for perjury. The probabilities now are that, whatever may be the decision of the case, somebody will be looking for bail before he gets any money he is seeking, and that the "Ring" will wait a great while for their division.

THE CITY HALL.

THE CITY HALL.

The Comptroller yesterday redeemed 8 per cent popular-loan certificates amounting to \$26,000. The Comptroller yesterday issued revenue war-rants for \$6,000, upon which he allows 6 per cent

interest.

The police and firemen will to-day draw their The police and firemen will to-day draw their salaries for the month of June; the amount of the roil is \$86,000.

Another case of small-pox was found yesterday at No. 513 North Wood street. The pest-house will soon be full of patients.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$3,550 from the City Collector, \$2,012 from the Water Department, and \$2,989 from the Comptroller. The Comotroller's statement for June shows that in that month the receipts of the office were \$1.-216.377.78, and the disbursements were \$1,371,-484.13.

484.13.

Twelve new cases of scarlet fever were reported at the Health Department yesterday, and three deaths from that disease. Eleven deaths have occurred, therefore, this week. curred, therefore, this week.

John Lindssy, Assistant Chief, S. Buchanan, Engineer, and E. Hilgendorf. Superintentent of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph, of the St. Louis Fire Department, were visitors yesterday to the Chicago Department.

The following building-permits were issued yesterday: M. Brand, a two-story and basement dining-room, 44x36 feet, in rear of Brand's Hall, southeast corner of North Clark and Erie streets, to cost \$3,500; Henry Roetling, two three-story and basement store-dwellings, Nos. 128 and 130 North Market street, to cost \$4,500 each.

The Committee on Judiciary met yesterday after-

North Market street, to cost \$4,500 each.

The Committee on Judiciary met yesterday aftermon to consider a reference as to the Mayor's power to appoint committees of the Connell. After reading opinions from Corporation-Counsel Bonfield and City-Attorney Tutalil. both agreeing that the Mayor had not such power, they decided to recommend that the Mayor's appointments afready made be disregarded. The same Committee considered the Mayor's nominations for the Board of Education, and individual objections were raised against Hoyne. Stone, and Vocke, but none to Reed and Dennis. Ald. Thompson, the Chairman of the Committee, will prepare a report which all the members will sign. It will state that there are no objections to some of the nominees, but without specifying them, thus leaving the Council to act on its own judgment. It is the general opinion of the Committee that all of the nominees will be confirmed.

CRIMINAL.

E. B. Smith, an item of whose arresst for passing a check upon Mets & Co., of Milwankee, bearing the forged name of Wethe ell & Co., of this city, desire it known that he was acquitted of that charge honorably. Some malicious persons are endeavoring to use it against him.

Minor arrests: Joseph Pupshir and M. Hubacek, stealing grain from the Port Wayne track; Thomas Canavan, stealing grain from the Chicago & Pacific track; J. Matson, violently assaulting C. Seidlinger; Joseph P. Bishop, attempting to bunko William Reed, of Summerset, N. J.; John Long, a fellow who ran away from the Armory police for some unknown reason yesterday afternoon. their work, and that they did a good business. The matter deserves a searching examination.

The Committee on Education yesterday agreed to purchase six dozen chairs, and the necessary tables, etc., to furnish the boarding-house in connection with the Englewood Normal School. The project of hirlag some one to look after the department of the boarders, who are to be of both

Ensworth and John St. Ciair, who remained on watch on the outside while the job was being done.

F. Madlener, a wholesale liquor-dealer at the corner of Clinton and Lake streets, had in his possession five barrels of whisky which bore stamps of 1868, and which had evidently been filled and refilled, to the great damage of the Revenue Department and to the enrichment of the owner thereof. Under the circumstances, it was thought best to seize the property and declare it confiscated, which was done according to law.

Dennehy & Cleary, who have a liquor-shop on North Water street, had failed to read the caution given in yesterday's Traisung in regard to the canceling of stamps on liquor barrels, and when a Deputy Collector went around to see them yesterday and found four packages which bore uncanceled stamps, his duty required him to seize the goods, and thus enforce upon the firm the necessity of their being more careful in future.

The robbery of Judge Farwell's residence on West Washington street last April baffied the detectives until yesterday. Out of the 5500 worth of silverware carried off, as small portion has been recently finding its way to pawnshops. Watch was eaught. His name is Danfel Quirk, his age 30 years, and his employment none, being an ex-fireman. His wife has been a domestic in Judge Farwell's house for some time, and she, too, was also arrested. Nearly all the property will be gathered together to-day.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

An adjourned meeting of the South-Town Constables takes place this evening at 8 o'clock, sharp, at the Grand Pacific Hotel. at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Arrangements have been made for a service of special interest at the Park-Avenne Methodist Church Sunday morning. A large number of persons will be received into the Church on that occa-The eleven days' sessions at Camp Collie on Lake

The eleven days' sessions at Camp Collie on Lake Geneva closes to-morrow with the afternoon session. Maj. Cole, the Evangelist, conducts the services all day, with his wife and daughters to aid in the singing. So successful has been the assembly that a Camp Collie Christian Work Assembly Association has been formed, with promise of annal gatherings at this charming spot.

The SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS.

There will be two concerts to-day at the Exposition Bullding. For the matince the orchestra will play Hoffmann's "Pictures from the North"; the entr'acte to Schubert's "Rosamonde"; the ballet nusic to "Robert Le Diable"; Mendelssonn's overture to "Fingal's Cave"; the Andante to Bochoven's "First Symphony"; Soedermann's "Wedding March"; Wagner's "Huldigungs March"; Keler Bels's waltz, "On the Beautiful Rhine"; the trio from "William Tell"; and the overture to "Hunyadi Lazzlo." This evening's programme will include Fliege's "Festival March "; Hoffmann's "Comedy Overture"; the "Cujas Animam" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" for cornet; Beethoven's "Andante Cantabile"; the March Tempo from Raff's "Pizzicato Polka"; the Burlesque "Carnival of Venice"; Strauss' "Artist's; Life Waitz"; Vesvadna's paraphrase of "Lorely"; and the overture to "Fra Diavolo."

THE EDDY ORGAN RECITAL.

The last of the Eddy organ recitals will be given at Hershey Hall this noon. The organ numbers will be as follows: Bach's Prelude and Fugue in C minor; the Andante Favori" from Lachaer's Second Suite, op. 115; Paine's concert variations on the "Star-Spangled Banner"; Handle's third concerto in G minor; Mendelssohn's Prelude and Fugue in G. No. 2" and Moscheles' "Hommage a Handel," op. 92. Dr. C. T. Barnes will sing List's song "Suond Softly my Lay" and Sullivan's song "My Dearest Heart"

SUBURBAN.

To-day the order in relation to the closing of saloons which have not paid their licenses goes into force. The keepers were at the Town-Hall in force and paid a considerable sum. Yesterday about ten had not come up to the mark, and one who seemed to be selected as an example, Charles Farnsworth, of South Chicago, was arrested and fined before Justice Reese.

THE GREAT WEST.

The Population It Can Sustain. A gentleman, —says a new York Tribune cor-respondent, —who has spent many years in the Western Territories, has traveled extensively in and of them, and is thoroughly familiar with their topography and resources, gives the following estimate of the maximum population they are | Section | Sect

apon many interesting public questions.

The time is at hand when there will be no vast areas of fertile land tempting the emigrant to the West. Even now the limit of profitable agricultural settlement in Western Nebrasks and Assashas been reached. Beyond stretch vast plains available for graxing purposes only where water can be obtained. Further west comes the region of mountain and table lands, where no rain falls, and where agriculture is only practicable along the banks of rivers or in a few localities where water can be obtained for irrigation from the streams formed by the melting snows on the mountains. These localities are rare, because the mountain peaks and chains are for the most part bare in summer. West of the Rocky Mountains and their lateral ranges, the sage-brush desert, utterly worthless for calture, extends to the Sierras. Washington Territory has different characteristics from the elevated rainless interior region, but timber is the chief resource, and farming is confined to a few valleys.

The section of country described has an area greater than that of all the States east of the Mississippi River, but its population a century hence will probably not equal that of Massachusetts today. Each Territory, by making the most of its mining and farming resources, may acquire population sufficient to entitle it to admission as State, but not one is likely to ever have more than a single member of Congress. Except in the Senate the relative power of the East and the West will not therefore be much changed in the future. There will be few more new States erected in the present generation. Colorado was only admitted after a long fight. Nevada ought to be set back into a Territorial condition. He population is less than 50,000, and it is not to be expected that she will ever have as many inhabitantes in the old States are requisite to form a Congressional district.

The influence which the cessation of the movement of population West may have upon the so-

States are requisite to form a Congressional district.

The influence which the cessation of the movement of population West may have upon the social, industrial, and political phases of our national life opens a wide field for thought and discussion. Looked at one way, it will be an evil day when there is no more virgin soil awaiting the plowshare of the farmer, no new towns springing up and inviting the enterprise of the young mon of the East, no region for the reetless and unfortunate to fiee to with the hope of bettering their condition. But there is another view to take, and it will probably be the view taken by the social scientist. It is that high civilization is inconsistent with sparse settlement, and that critiure, scientist. It is that high civilization is inconsistent with sparse settlement, and that criture,
wealth, and happiness will rather increase than
diminish when the population of the whole country is much more dense than at present, and the
vacant spaces are filled up that have been skipped
in the rush to the West. THE WIFE.

In comparison with the loss of a wife, all other bereavements are trifles. The wife, she who fills so large a space in the domestic heaven, she who is so busied, so unwearied,—butter is the tear that falls on her clay. You stand beside her grave and and think of the past; it seems an amber-colored pathway, where the sun shines upon flowers, or the start her clay in coverned. No thorse are and think of the past; it seems an amber-colored pathway, where the sun shines upon flowers, or the stars hang glittering overhead. No thorns are remembered above the clay, save those your own hand may have unwittingly planted. Her noble, tender heart lies open to your inmost sight. You think of her as all gentleness, all beauty and purity. But she is dead. The dear head that so often lay upon your bosom now rests upon a pillow of clay; the hands that ministered so untiring are folded, white and cold, beneath the gloomy portals. The heart, whose every oeat measured an eternity of love, lies under your feet. And there is no white arm over you now; no speaking face to look up in the eye of love; no trembling lips to murmur. 'Oh, it is so sad." There is so strange a hush in every room. No smile to greet you at night. And the clock ticks, and strikes, and ticks,—it was sweet music when she could hear it. Now it seems to knell only the hours when you watched the shadows of death gathering upon her sweet face. But many a tale it telleth of joy past, sorrows shared, and beautiful words and deeds registered above. You feel that the grave cannot keep her. You know that she is in a happier world, but feel that she is often by your side, an angel presence. Cherish these emotions,—they will make you happier. Let her holy presence be as a charm to keep you from evil. In all new and pleasant connections give it a place in your heart. Never forge! what she has been to you,—that she has loved you. Be tender to her memory. Looking back upon your life with her, you will remember the patience, the resignation, with which she made your will her law, and the texture will come when you hink of your often indifference to her wishes. The shadow that grated on her face when you denied her will come before you, hilf chiding and half forgiving, now she has gone to her rest. And you who have the household angel still at your side, look before you to the time when the grave will claim her, and it your claim in the such that the sorrow of t world-wide reputation for dirability, strength, and sweetness and purity of tone. They are pro-nounced by the most famous musicians as the only perfect piano in the market, and thousands of homes are gladdened to-day by the sweet notes of this instrument, that makes life sweeter and needs less tuning than any other piano in the market. Pelton & Pomeroy, sole agents, 152 State street.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

The following is a part of a report submitted by the Secretary of the Geographic Society at Cairo:

A plan occupying the mind of M. de Lesseps has regard to the opening of a direct route oy sea between the Atlante and the Pacific Oceans. A railroad may perform that service, but it is not sufficient. A canal must be built to complete the work of the Suez Canal by permitting ships to travel round the world in a straight line and everywhere receive and discharge merchandise. A geographic commission has been appointed in France to examine all plans submitted. The great significance of this undertaking has been fully comprehended in the United States, and the Government has appropriated 40,000,000 france for preliminary studies and grading. An English-French society, in possession of a concession for the construction of the Canal of Darien, have instituted an exploring expedition, to begin preliminary studies in those parts. To infer from the labors thus far effected, that out of seven or eight routes, from that of the Isthmus of Tehnantepec to that of Darien, the latter, or that of Nicaragus, has been selected. The plan of Darien would have had precedence, as a canal could be constructed there without locks, as has been stated. A large number of locks retards the passare very materially. At each lock a vessel is detained half an hour at least. What would be the result if thirty-seven vessels are to pass through on the same day, as was the case lately in the Suez Canal? Let it be as it may, this much is certain, that in case the plan of the Canal of Darien, which according to M. de Lesseps, is to be preferred, is not accepted, none but the Canal of Nicaragua from the Pucific Ocean, while at the enfrance, as well as at the outlet of the canal, there would be two harbors—San Jaan del Norte (Greytown) and San Juan del Sur (Rivas).

As regards the canal through the Isthmus of Darien, the question, according to the plan hefore

the canal, there would be two analysis del Norte (Greytown) and San Juan del Sur (Rivas).

As regards the canal through the Isthmus of Darien, the question, according to the plan before us, would be the digging of a canal which, fed by the River Atrato, would see its natural route marked out outween the cordillerss of the Northern and Southern Continent of America. It would run out out in the marshes of Cacarica, and flow into the Tuira Creek on the Yon declivity. However, it is the same road proposed A. Yon Humboldt. The main question touching the prospective Nicarsus Cansl is that of the construction of the locks there to be required. To-day locks for navigible canals are calculated to be from ten to eleven metres. The point then is to construct locks, which will raise and lower the ships at once from twenty-four to twenty-four to twenty-four to twenty-four to the ships at once from the twenty-four to twenty-four to the ships at once from the take of Nicaragua. The further execution of the enterprise would not meet with any difficulty worthy of mention. The Society of the projected interoceanic canal entertained the wish that M. de Leasens would not himself at the head. However,

Burnett's Cologne received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. It is filled in elegant bottles, and is for sale by all first-class grocers and

CHICAGO, June 13, 1877.—Messrs. Joseph Bur-NETT & Co., Boston—Gentlemen: Joseph Dis-nert & Co., Boston—Gentlemen: Quarter your Cologne are steadily increasing. Its superior quality has won for it many admirers, who with us pronounce it for real freshness and delicacy equal, if not superior, to any foreign Cologne. ROCKWOOD BROS.,

IF YOU WISH THE BEST, buy Walter Baker & Co. 's Cocoa. It is pure, healthful, and cheap. Sold the world over by leading

A Swordfilsh Sinks a Boat and Its Crew.

Kennebec Journal.

Our correspondent at Rockport writes: "The schooner Joe Carleton, of Rockport, arrived here Thursday forenoon from New York, with a cargo of coal, with her colors set at half-mast, and reports that soon after she passed Owl's Head she was becalmed and the crew noticed what they supposed to be a swordfish, and lowered the boat with the Captain and two men, and, after considerable of a pull, they came up with the fish and fastened to him. He at once darted to the bottom, capsizing the boat and carrying it down after him. It is supposed the two men were entangled in the line, as they never came to the surface, but Capt. Thurston, after being under the water some line, rose and found one of the cars from the boat, with which he was able, although thoroughly exhausted, to keep his head above water until a Rockhand vessel came along, picked him up, and put him on hoard his own vessel. The names of the men drowned are Thayer and Perry, both single men, belonging here. When drowned they were within an hour's sail of their homes." A Swordflish Sinks a Boat and Its Crew.

A Carpet-Bag by Telegraph.

Troy Northern Budget.
On Friday a German, somewhat intoxicated, boarded the Hudson River train at Kinderhook for the purposes of coming to this city. He threw his boarded the Hudson River train at Kinderhook for the purpose of coming to this city. He threw his satchel down in a corner of the car, took a seat, and was soon in the arms of Morpbeus. On awaking be alleged that he bad left his baggare at Kinderhook, and asked the boy employed on the train what he should do to recover it. The latter, who had seen the German place his satchel in the corner, replied, "You give me 30 cents and lill telegraph to Kinderhook to have the depot-master forward it by telegraph to Greenbush. It will reach there before we do," The German paid the 30 cents, gave a minute discription of the missing property, and the boy departed, taking the satcael into another car. On reaching Greenbush the boy returned with the bag, and placing it in the Germa's hands, said, "There's he first satchel I over see come by telegraph." "Ah," replied the German, "dot delegraff is vun grate dings; here daze anoder quorter, mein poy." And the boy did.

did.

Some of the choicest writers in America send the choicest lacabrations of their pens to "Andrews' Bazar." They do this because they reach the most intelligent and extensive female constituency in America. The ladies take this magazine because it's authority on matters of fashion and society beyond all others. MARRIAGES.

WHITLOW—McLAIN—Samuel A. Whitlow, of New York, and Miss Sarsh E. McLain, of Chicago, were married Thursday evening at 88 Harrison-st., at the residence of the bride's parents. The cere-mony was performed by the Rev. E. C. Joiner.

PETTIBONE—In this city, at 1 o'clock a. m., July 14, at the residence of her parents, No. 344 West Washington-st., of consumption, Anna Luelia Pettibone, wife of Robert S. Pettibone, aged 24 years and 3 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter, 27 Xenia and Kennon, O., papers please copy. HARTWELL—July 12, Eddie C., only son of E. A. and M. C. Hartwell.
Funeral Saturday, July 14, at 10 a. m., from 646 West Adams-st.

SNELL—June 13, at his residence, No. 120 Egan-av., Dr. Issachar Snell, formerly of Angusta, Me., aged 60 years and 2 months.

Remains sent to Angusta, Me., for interment.

JEVNE—July 13, at 9:30 p. m., Harvey Moritz, youngest son of Charles M. and Lina Jevne, aged months 19 days.

Funeral to Graceland Sunday, July 15, at 1:30 p. m.

OIL STOVES.

The Adams & Westlake Wire Gause
Non-Explosive OIL STOVE.

Its construction renders it ABSOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE and,
therefore. THE ONLY SAFE OIL
STOVE, under any and all circumstances, in the market. Indorsed as
such by A. A. Lambert, Professor of
Chemistry, St. ignatius College, and
M. Benner, Fire-Marshal of Chicago.
THE OALY Oil Stove on which nacits and another operation can be
performed at the same time on a singraph of the Adams of Westlake Mfg. Co. by The Adand SNTS WANTED WESTWHERE, Send for Illustrated Circulars and Terms to Agenta, or call
and see the Stoves in operation, at

INGERSOLL BROS. 44 Clark-st., Chicago. CLOTHES-CLEANING.

Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIR-ED, at triling excense. Expressed C. O. D. CHOK de McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 281 West Madison. Chieage, 107 North Statis-et, 81, Louis, Ma. N. B.—Ladier Drases, Sacques, Shawis, etc., dyed and cleaned.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 B and upward at 25, 40, 60c per B. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

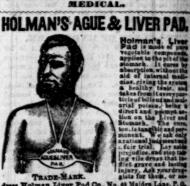
HAIR GOODS,

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Empl

B.T.BABBITT, New York City. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.



By GEO. P. GORE & CO., On Saturday, July 14, at 9 o'clock, 300 Lots W. G. Crockery. We shall close out a large stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Of every description, at bargains, to pay advances. Also Show Cases, Book Cases, Refrigerators, Mirrors, Carpets, &c. G. P. GORE & CO., Austra,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, TUESDAY, July 17, 9:30 a. m.

The Closing Sale of the Sesson. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctio

Regular Sale at Auction On Wednesday, July 18, at 9:30 a. m., of BOOTS, Shoes & Slippers

Also 120 Job Lots of Seasonable Goods for Men's, Women's, and Children's Went.

GEO. F. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Commission Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabish-at BUTTERS & CO.'S BEGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS SATURDAY MORNING at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 and 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st.

BUTTERS' WEDNESDAY TRADE SALE.

WHITE AND YELLOW WARE, Glassware, Oll Cloths, Carpets, Wines, Liquers, & At their salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av. BUTTERS THURSDAY TRADE SALE. BRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, THURSDAY MORNING. July 10, at 9:20 o'clock.
At Butters & Co. 's Auction Rooms, second floor.
The Merchants will always find full lines salable goods at these sales.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

197 North Dearborn-st., Monday Morning, July 16, at 10 o'clock, we sell the entire
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, family going to Europe, including a magnificent Steinway Upright Plano, Cost \$850, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Carpets, Duning-room and Kitchen Ware, Crockery, Glass, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctin. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO. Anctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

We shall sell at 9:30 o'clock this a. m. another large lot of NEW FURNITURE. 20 Parlor Sults of different grades and styles,
25 Chamber Sets, assorted styles.
50 Lounges, in Hair, Terry, and Carpet,
40 B. W. Bureaus and Commodes,
75 Carpets, mistis and second-hand.
Together with a general assortment of Honsekeeping Goods. Also a nice lot of second-hand Familiare. Sale will commence at 9:30 sharp.

By RADDIN & CLAPP. AUCTION NOTICE.

RADDIN & CLAPP, 85 and 85 Wabash-ev., will all BOOTS & SHOES Tuesday, July 17, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMARITAN NERVINE SAMARITAN A Last LINE
Is a sure care for Epispeio Pia, Coordinan and
Spania. It has been tested by thousands and near
was haven to failin a single case. Trail Projugates
Inches ensure for direntar giring orthospe for a
Address. Dr. d. & BUILDERING, Res [18] in Jamania.

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Physical Beaut Seaside in Modern Education of Idio

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Mr. Johnson divide

the Chinese are giopinion.
Mr. Johnson dividentitled, respective Sages; and Beliefs. the qualities of the Cof their work, their their external related sources. In the secution, government, tory, and poetry. It of the Chinese is teachings of their Mencius. Finally, it ions of the religiou traced, a study is mis of Taousm, of the reasons for the forts among the peotopics it will be seen of China is comprete the nation from every cational, and religion is a work which greaccuracy of our knunrkable race.

PHYSIC

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of physical beauty
to the laws of hy
means of preservin to the laws of hy means of preserving the there are six which may be repose of increasing form, of carriage as included in the real by medical counses that Dr. Casena in this treatise. He lotions, cosmetics, as ployed with benefit manifold hints and sonal habits. A geble and serviceable loca not amount to are much more vivy American write no waste of words, tade; and these law avoid when touching women. The essay on 'Ernest Feydeau, is of translation from

TOM BAILEY'S A OF A BAD BOY. Illustrated. Bo Chicago: Hadle cents.

DEGULAR SATURDAY SALE OLD GOODS NESDAY TRADE SALE.

YELLOW WARE, i, Curpeta, Wines, Liquors, &c. ma, 118 & 120 Wabash-av. URSDAY TRADE SALE. RSDAY TRADE SALE.

TOOLEAS, CLOTHING,

NO. July 10, at 9:70 o'crock,
Auction Repun, second fluitines salable goods

POMEROY & CO. Dearborn-st.,

I PCHT DOTH-S besly 16, at 10 o'clock, we sell
the entire

D FURNITURE,
tope, including a magnificent
ight Plane, Cost \$850,
Faila, Carpets, Dming-room
rockery, Glass, &c.
POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

OREHOUSE & CO.,
84 and 85 Randolph-st. 30 o'clock this a. m. another arge lot of

URNITURE. different grades and styles,
assorted styles,
lair, Terry, and Carpet,
as and Commodes,
its and second-hand,
sral assortment of Honsekeeplee lot of second-hand Farnimence at 9:30 sharp.

DIN & CLAPP. ON NOTICE. and 85 Wabash-av., will sell

& SHOES TAN NERVINE. BITAN ALEVIAND or for Epiloptic Plts, Convultions and his been tested by thousands and sever failin a single case. Trial Package free. Nor circular giving ovidence of cares. A. REVENSUED, Box 741 84. Joseph Mo.

The Religious Philosophy of the Chinese.

LITERATURE

Physical Beauty--Hillside and Seaside in Poetry-Modern Greece.

Education of Idiots-Lady Sterling-Maxwell (the Hon. Mrs. Norton.)

flora Round About Chicago-The Loosestrifes and the Cacti.

LITERATURE.

HE CHINESE. ORIENTAL RELIGIONS, AND THEIR RELATION TO UNIVERSAL RELIGION. By SAMUEL JOHNSON, China. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 8vo., pp. 1,000. Price, \$5.

The learning and research which was brought to bear upon the first volume of this great vork—treating of the religious of India from

work-treating of the religions of India-is ap-parent in the present portion, which takes for its ect the mental constitution and the religi-philosophy of the Chinese. The strange idiosynerasies, the wonderful development, and the singular reserve of this curious race render a study of them peculiarly interesting. When the investigation is made with the conscientious, thoroughness, and impartiality exhibited by the author of this book, the results are satisfactory in a high degree.
It is needless to state that Mr. Johnson finds

It is needless to state that Mr. Johnson finds much in the character and the civilization of the Mongols heartily to admire. He searches through their literature and their laws for light upon their history and their habits, and sifts the evidence that has been given in foreign writings relative to their traits and morals. The testimony of the traveler, the missionary, and the trader is judicially weighed, compared, and analyzed, and its value carefully accredited. Such profound inquiries, guided by clear insight and liberal judgment, lead to an understanding of the nature of the Chinaman and of the achievements of his race, which though it may err in many particulars, is at least broadly emlightened, and in the main to be trusted.

may err in many particulars, is at least broadly enlightened, and in the main to be trusted.

Since the Mongol has been tempted to break over his established habit of confining himself strictly within his own realm, and has embraced the opportunity held out to him by our tiovernment of immersating to our country, it has become especially important for the American people to obtain what knowledge is possible of the element which he introduces into our civilization. In order to do him justice, to accord him the place and the privileges which belong to him as a sojourner in our land, a contributor to our revenues, and a factor in our population, it is necessary that the intelligent public should have a right comprehension of his disposition, his capacities, his aims, and his tendencies. There is much bitter prejudice existing against him in portions of our community, and there is universally prevailing an almost total ignorance of his real character, and of his future influence among us. Mr. Johnson's book will go far toward dispelling this ignorance and this prejudice, and thus will effect more practical good than in accomplishing its ostensible object of showing the relation of the Chinese religions to universal religion.

The Mongol is popularly regarded as a Pagan.

vice, of licentious rites and orgies, exists in China; and not an indecent ided is exposed in any temple."

Although there is no public-school system in China, a larger proportion of the population obtain an elementary education than in any other nation of modern times, with the exception, perhaps, of Switzerland and Frussia. All classes are admitted to the schools without distinction, and the price of tuition is low and adjusted to the means of the parents. The text-books from which the children study are chiefly ethical treatises extracted from the Chinese classics. These they are required to learn by heart. But, says Mr. Johnson, "More prominent than rotework in the programme of the school-system is respect for moral laws as eternal and divine. Modesty and humility; reverence for the eld; the evil of war, and the wickedness of cruelty and conquest; the love of truth, purity, and self-restraint; delicacy of feeling, devotion to duties, fidelity to functions,—are the burden of this popular teaching, the very substance of text and precept. I believe, not only that the whole series of reading-books used in the schools of China does not contain a single impure precept, but that there is scarce one noble conception of duty and humanity that cannot be found represented in the daily recitations of these children of a grand ethical literature, who are taught to prize it, not with slavish superatition, but for the naturalness of its ideal." A nation rigidly trained in such schools of morality must have a higher sense of purity and honesty than the Chinese are given credit for by popular opinion.

Mr. Johnson divides his book into four parts, attitude accounted in the first properties.

the Chinese are given credit for by popular opinion.

Mr. Johnson divides his book into four parts, entitled, respectively, Elements; Structures; Sages; and Beliefs. In the first, he considers the qualities of the Chinese mind, the character of their work, their achievements in acience, their external relations, ethnic type, and resources. In the second, he treats of their education, government, language, literature, nistory, and poetry. In the third, the rationalism of the Chinese is discussed, and the life and teachings of their great sages, Confucius and Mencius. Finally, in the fourth, the foundations of the religious beliefs of the nation are traced, a study is made of Buddhism in China, of Taoism, of the national philosophy, and of the reasons for the failure of missionary efforts among the people. From this summary of topics it will be seen that Mr. Johnson's survey of China is comprehensive, including a view of the nation from every aspect,—social, civil, educational, and religious. The result of his effort is a work which greatly increases the extent and accuracy of our knowledge of a vast and remarkable race.

PHYSICAL BEAUTY.

BEAUTY: OR, THE ART OF HUMAN DECORATION.

RYDP. A. CAZENAYE. AND THE ART OF PLEASING. BY ERNEST FEIDEAU. Translated from the
Original French by Manie T. Courcelles. Cineinhati: Chase & Hall.

Dr. Cazenaye rightly says that the foundation
of physical beauty is health. A strict attention
to the laws of hygiene is the most efficient
means of preserving the body in its best estate.

Tet there are simple, wholesome practices means of preserving the body in its best estate. Tet there are simple, wholesome practices which may be resorted to for the purpose of increasing comeliness of face and form, of carriage and manner, which are not included in the regimen commonly prescribed by medical counselors. It is advice with regard to the use of these artificial aids to beauty that Dr. Cazenave attempts to furnish in this treatise. He gives the formulas of various lotions, cosmetics, and pomades which may be employed with benefit; and with them combines manifold hints and suggestions relating to personal habits. A good deal that he says is sensible and serviceable; yet, when all is weighed, it loss not amount to an important sum. There are much more valuable books on the subject by American writers,—books in which there is no waste of words, no romance nor rhodomortade; and these last Frenchmen seem unable to avoid when touching upon any topic concerning women.

The seasy on "The Art of Pleasing," by

women.

The essay on "The Art of Pleasing," by Ernest Feydeau, is coarse in tone, and unworthy of translation from its original tongue.

TOM BAILEY'S ADVENTURES; OS, THE STORY OF A BAD BOT. By TROMAS BAILEY ALDRICK.
Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago; Hadley Bros. & Co. Paper. Price, 50 cents.

Thomas Balley Aldrich has written stories and songs that have given him an enviable repute among American authors, yet be has never

anything of a more captivating char story is, in its main is unpretending juvenile.

its main incidents,
and for this r is endowed with especial interest; but, more than this, it is related with the peculiar daintiness of diction, ingenuity of construction, and delicately-insinuating humor, which are the happiest qualities of the author. The book was intended for young readers, but is really of too fine a texture for their appreciation. It finds its warmest admirers among adult minds, and such it cannot fail to fascinate.

LYRIC POEMS.

HILLSIDE AND SEASIDE IN POETRY. A COMPANION TO "ROADSIDE POEMS." Edited by LUCY LARCOM. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 18mo., pp. 303. Price, \$1.

The nearly 200 separate pieces in this volume embrace many charming songs inspired by the wondrous beauties of Nature. The poetic impulse is stirred in every breast by the contemplation of the splendor of sunsets, the majesty of storms, the sublimity of the sea, the calm, solemn visage of the mountains, the dancing, sparkling movement of the brooks,—the pure, sweet, august soul that pervices. ains, the dancing, sparkling movement of the brooks,—the pure, sweet, august soul that pervades the universe,—and they whose lips are not inexorably dumb cannot help breaking out into rhythmic speech at witnessing these in moments of exalted passion. Among the finest specimens of lyrical poetry are the glad, glowing verses that celebrate this myriad-sided theme, and from them all Lucy Larcom has compiled a collection that is unusually attractive.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

MODERN GREECE. By GROBER M. TOWLE,
With Map. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.
Chicago: Jamen, McClurg & Co. 18mo., pp.
87. Frice, 50 cents.
This fourth volume of the series of compressed histories of the nations involved in the present
war between Turkey and Russia is not surpassed in interest by any of its predecesting. sterest by any of its, predecessors. It ed in interest by any of its predecessors. It gives a succinct yet comprehensive account of the fate of the Greeks since their country fell into the hands of the barbarous Turk, of their herole and finally successful struggles for freedom, and of their condition under the rule of Otho and of King George the First. The narrative is written in the spirited and skillful manner of Mr. Towle, and generously rewards the reader with entertainment and instruction.

VEST-POCKET SERIES. VEST-POCKET SERIES.

THACKERAY: His LITERARY CAREER. By JOHN BROWN, M. D. Illustrated. THE SEASONS: SPRING. By JAMES TROMSON. Illustrated. CROMWELL. By THOMAS CARLTLE. AN ESSAY ON MAN: IN FOUR EFFSTLES TO LORD BOLINGBROKE. By ALEXANDER POPS. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, 50 cents per volume.

The little "Vest-Pockyts" are multiplying rapidly, to meet the demand of summer-travelympes and the summer-travelympes and t

rapidly, to meet the demand of summer-travel-ers, whose needs for agreeable reading, pre-sented in choice mossels, they satisfy exactly. The number entitled "Cromwell" contains a collection of the most interesting passages from Carlyle's famous biography of the great Puritan commander. The names of the other three of the series now before us fully indicate the con-tents of the several volumes.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SARATOGA: AN INDIANTALE OF FRONTIER-LIFE.
A TRUE STORY OF 1787. Philadelpha: T. B.
Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co.
12mo., pp. 400. Price, \$1.
SPEECHES ON COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL,
AND OTHER SUBJECTS. By ELIJAH WARD.
New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago:
Jansen, McClarg & Co. 8vo., pp. 330. Price, \$2.
LIVING QUESTIONS OF THE AGE. Discussed
by Janks B. Walker, Author of "The Philosophy of the Fisn of Salvation," etc. Philadelphis;
J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.
& Co. 12me., pp. 315. Price, \$1.50.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. PENN MONTHLY for July (Penn Monthly Asso-ciation, Philadelphia). Contents: "The Month;" "How to Elect the President," by the Hon. Charles A. Washburn: "Thermal Springs Menth;" "How to Elect the President," by the Hon. Charles A. Washburn; "Thermal Springs and Geysers," by Dr. A. C. Peale; "Haecke's Genesis of Man," III., by Lester F. Ward; "Carey and Ricardo in Europe," by Prof. Robert Ellis Thempson; "The New Departure at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania;" "New Books."

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY, WITH NOTES AND QUERIES (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago).

THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW for July (Little, Brown & Co., Boston).

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Current numbers (Little) & Gay, Boston).

ALBERT HANFORD'S TEXAS STATE REGISTER FOR 1877 (A. Hanford, Galveston, Tex.).

TER FOR 1877 (A. Hanneld, No. 10 (F. AMERICAN LIBRARY JOURNAL, No. 10 (F. Leypoldt, New York). FAMILIAR TALK.

EDUCATION OF IDIOTS. It is only about thirty years since the first educational establishment for idiots was founded in the United States. The pioneer worker in this noble benevolence was Henry B. Wilbur, a young physician of Barre, Mass., who, without with no encouragement but the sympathy and assistance of his wife, undertook, in 1848, the novel enterprise of training idiot children. As the result of Dr. Wilbur's wisdom and energy,

novel enterprise of training idiot children. As the result of Dr. Wilbur's wisdom and energy, he was called, after a few years, to organize the New York State Asylum for Idiots,—being succeeded at Barre by Dr. George Brown.

Dr. Brown has successfully managed the private institution at Barre, which is principally patronized by people of wealth. Barre is a pleasant, roomy village, and its institution for idiots a collection of comfortable and often elegant edifices. This group of buildings is situated upon a healthful eminence, surroudded by trees, and adorned by landscape-gardening. A handsome central building is occupied by Dr. Brown and his family, and the patients most afflicted by bodily and mental infirmity. Other buildings are occupied by other pupils and their attendants,—the institution of Barre being not only a school for those who cannot. The training and nursing are here given to individuals, and are not general, as in our now somewhat numerous state asylums. Any extra comforts which the means of the pupils will allow them are permitted,—such as private apartments, servants, horses and carriages. About eighty patients are accommodated in the institution.

At Fayville, Mass., is also another private asylum for idiots, conducted by two ladies. It was commenced in 1870, and contains a few pupils.

The State institutions in our country are treat in number, and are located in South Bos-

At Fayville, Mass., is also another private asylum for idiots, conducted by two ladies. It was commenced in 1870, and contains a few pupils.

The State institutions in our country are seven in number, and are located in South Boston, Mass.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Media, Pa.; Columbus, O.; Lakeville, Conn.; Frankfort. Kv.; and Jacksonville, Ill. There is also an asylum in the care of the City of New York.

The ratio of idiots to the general population is believed to be an increasing one. The causes of idiocy are often too subtle to be discovered, but can in many cases be brought to light. The intermarriage of near relatives, which intensifies family-defects in the offspring, is a not infrequent cause. Ill-health or intemperance of the parents, insufficient food, depressing influences, or any great shock to the mother, are among the pre-matal causes of idiocy; and, during infancy, injuries on the head, pre-mature ossification of the skull, or fright, may produce it. The idiocles which are known to be the result of intermarriage are found to be more varied in form than those resulting from privation and mute motherly suffering. It is almost exclusively from the former class that the varieties of the idiot amont arise,—the musical, mathematical, and other abnormal developments.

Among savage tribes, idiocy is as uncommon as insanity. In our own civilization, selfishness, ignorance, or overwork on the part of mothers, often bring this fearful condition upon their children. Women who do not feel secure in future provision for their expected offspring, often suffer an anxiety of which the result is this deplorable affliction.

The signs of idiocy are rather physiological than psychological. What is ordinarily called backwardness in children is no proof of if. But, if the walk swings from side to side; if the hands hang useless, or are automatically busy, or kept moist with saliva which escapes from the meaningless mouth; if the glance is oblique and vacant, or moving about without perception; if speech is wanting, or limite

by the bodily training rather than by the mental. These results, seemingly small, are really very important, and have been obtained only by great wisdom and great labor.

It is to be hoped that our State institutions for idiots will not become overgrown, as idiots, above all other afflicted, need immediate contact with the wise physicians who have these institutions in charge. It would be much better to increase the number of institutions, and provide those new ones with accomplished teachers who have shown peculiar aptness for such positions. The institutions for idiots are more fortunate than those for the insane in the fact that they are the recent outgrowth of generous hearts and intelligent minds. The asylums for the demented have had to unlearn the borrible methods formerly thought necessary for safety, and to cast aside the cold flagstones, the damp walls, the iron bars and careanets, the riveted chains and bolts, which made torture-houses of them. It is believed that superior means of investigation recently acquired by the medical schools will cause the post-mortem cramination of idiots to yield valuable facts regarding the intimate structure of the nervous tissue, and the peculiarities of the different parts of the brain, as affecting the mind. The methods of training which have been found necessary to awaken intelligence already show that too much prominence has been attached by our teachers to the influence of the brain.

The very first lever used to move the sensibilities of the idiot is imitation in its various forms, by which the stiff and unyielding, or in other cases abnormally-restless, bodies are rebuilt into human shape and fitted for some usefulness. The sense of touch, with the other senses, is awakened by outward impressions, and the blunted surfaces of the idiot are taught to circulate the teelings. By touch the ultimate nerve-fibrilishoods in the sense of the indication, as performed by some member of the body, ideas of necessary actions are given to the mindication, as performed by some

LADY STERLING-MAXWELL. Only four months ago we read the news that the Hon. Mrs. Norton was married to Sir Willceremony was performed at her own residence in London, as she was in such ill-health as to be unable to leave her house. The intelligence was of pathetic interest, for the lady whom it con-cerned had endured a life of peculiar sorrow, nd her beauty, her talents, and her personal fas inations had won her the sympathetic admiration of all who had her acquaintance or knew her through fame. At the time of her second marriage she was in her 70th year,—an age when, according to the general account of the world, one has done with the fresh and joyous anticipations which form the charm of every new alliance of friendship and affection. every new alliance of friendship and affection. But, in the present case, the ordinary rule was acknowledged to be without force; and the still warm heart, bright wit, and engaging mien of the bride rendered her late marriage an entirely appropriate affair. The prolonged years of happiness which her friends might hope were in store for her were, however, suddenly terminated by her death on the 15th of June.

Caroline Norton was one of the three beauti.

Caroline Norton was one of the three beautiful daughters of Thomas Sheridan, son of the famous Richard Brinsley Sheridan. So lovely in face and form were these sisters that they in face and form were these sisters that they were widely known as "The Three Graces." Caroline was born in 1909, and is analy youth proved herself an heiress of her grandiather's genius. At the age of 12 she wrote and illustrated a satire entitled "The Dandies' Rout," and displayed in the production an amazing degree of comic talent for one so young. When 19 years old Miss Sheridan became the wife of the Hon. George Chappel Norton, the brother and heir-presumptive of Lord Grantley. The union was most unfortunate, for her husband was in every respect unworthy of her. He possessed a small fortune, and was a barrister by profession; but he had neither capacity nor inclination for business, and wasted his time and means in sensual dissipations.

It is stated that he "coaxed his wife into

It is stated that he "coaxed his wife into asking the Home-Secretary to make him a Police-Magistrate, and bullied her into earning more than his salary by her pen." In one year she made \$7,000 by contributing sketches, tales, and verses to the periodicats. This was when her beauty was at its height, and her presence was coverted in society, as her writings were sought by the press. Her first published work was "The Sorrows of Rosalle," which appeared in 1839. It was soon followed by "The Undying One," a poetic version of "The Wandering Jew." In 1840, "The Dream, and Other Poeus," was published; in 1840, the "Child of the Islands"; in 1840, "The Dream, and Other Poeus," was published; in 1840, the "Child of the Islands" in 1848, "Aut Cary's Ballads for Children"; and in 1861, the "Lady of La Garaye." The story of "Oll Sir Douglas" was period.

It is remarked in the Athensum, that, "Though at all times she loved versification, and had faith in her facility in rhyme, her read power, like that of her grandsire, lay in the exercise of a more unfettered art. Like him, she was in talk inimitable, in versatility of filustration inexhaustible, in irony and invective kresistible."

In 1831, in the zenith of her loveliness and fame, Mrs. Norton first met Lord Melbourne, then Prime Minister of England; sud, having been her father's friend, he was welcomed to her acqualutance. Mr. Norton at first endewored to make the frieudship a pecuniary advantage by soliciting from Lord Melbourne a more lucrative office and frequent loans of money; until the box, pronounced her innecent, and the charge a slander. Thenceforth they lived apart,—was being renewed from time to time between them on various money questions, and regarding the care of their children. Nothing could be simple to the form of the proposition of money; with his wife. The jury, without quitting the box, pronounced her innecent, and the charge a slander. Thenceforth they lived apart,—was being renewed from time between them on various money questions, and regarding th

Museum is now open, and contains a valuable loan-collection of Chinese porcelain, of Japanese art treasures, of bronzes, vases, etc. A large number of Swedish figures were purchased at the Centennial Exposition for this Museum. One room is devoted to New-England heirlooms. A nominal admission-fee will be charged. The

One room is devoted to New-Lagrand heirlooms. A nominal admission-fee will be charged. The life-membership is \$100, and the annual membership \$10. Prof. William P. Blake, a well-known traveler and art-student, is the originator and the Secretary of the Museum.

Fifteen thousand dollars has already been subscribed for a monument to Lord Byron. At a large meeting, held two years ago, to consider a national memorial to the great poet, Mr. Disraell said, in speaking of Byron's private character, "It must be remembered that he was born in an age of contracted sympathies and restricted thought, and that much which he then questioned has since been surrendered. If he fell, which he undoubtedly did, into many erroneous conclusions upon divine subjects, it may be urged for him that he was very young."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. At a late meeting of the Statistical Society of London, M. E. G. Ravenstein read a paper "On the Populations of Russia and Turkey," which gave to Russia 84,584,483 inhabitants; to Turkey, 25,958,868, or, including Egypt, Tripoli, and Tunis, 43,408,900; to Roumania, 4,850,000; and to Servia, 1,332,000. The population of and to Servia, 1,232,000. The population of Russia was said to increase at the rate of 1.1 per cent per amum. No data showing the increase in Turkey are accessible; but it is probable that there is no increase of the dominant race, owing to vicious practices amongst the women, and the losses by war. Throughout Asiatic Russia, and in a considerable portion of European Russia, the male sex predominates. The same fact exists in Roumania and Greece. In Russia there are 100 Slavs to every 50 persons of other nationalities, and 100 Christians to every 16 Mohammedans and Pagans. In Turkey there are 100 Turks to 197 members of other nations, and 100 Mohammedans to 47 Christians.

The loans to the Caxton Exhibition at South Kensington, London, are very extensive. The books from Earl Spencer's library at Althorpe, alone, have been insured for from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Prof. Michaelis of Strasbourg, who is accounted an authority in the history of sculpture, believes that he has discovered at Holkam, the residence of the Earl of Leicester, a genuine bust of Thucydides. He has written a mono-graph upon the subject, in which he gives an extended history of portraiture among the an-cients.

Just prior to the conclusion of the German excavations at Olympia, a statue was uncarthed which is supposed to be that of Hermes carrying the infant Dionysos, which was executed by Praxiteles, and described by Pausanias (v., 17, 3). The figure is over life-size, and in its present state is lacking the legs from below the knees, the right arm, and part of the infant. The attitude of Hermes is that of standing, with the left elbow resting upon a pillar enveloped in drapery. The body leans to the left side, while the head and shoulders incline to the right,—a position giving an appearance of supplemess to the torso which is common to the statues of Apollo and Dionysos generally attributed to the school of Praxiteles.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO. LOOSESTRIFES AND THE CACTI. - We have only ntative of the Loosestrife family, or the Lythraces, growing in our wilds; but in our greenhouses and gardens there are several spe-cies, which add much to the beauty of the floral display. On the open prairies round about us the slim, wand-like Lythrum alatum unfolds its purple petals in the summer months. It is a slender herb, with winged stem, and axillary, solitary flowers, and attains a height of from one to three feet. In the borders of our cultivated grounds its handsome cousin, the little Cigar-Plant, of Cuphea platycentra, is at the same time flushed with myriads of scarlet blossoms, of a tubular shape, supposed to have some re-semblance, in this respect, to a cigar. The plant

semblance, in this respect, to a cigar. The plant is native of Mexico, and will not endure our winters out of doors. The other species of the Cuphea, with purple and scarlet flowers, have been introduced into our conservatories. The Crape-Myrtle (Lagerstremia Indica) is one of the elegant members of the Loosestrife tribe which come to us from the Real Lagerstream Indica, is one of the elegant members of the Loosestrife tribe which come to us from the Real Lagerstream Indica, is one of the elegant members of the Loosestrife tribe which come to us from the Real Lagerstream Indica, is one of the elegant members of the Lamsonia intermis in both hemispheres. Dress are obtained from a number of species. The Lamsonia inermis and L. spinosa, known by the Arabic name of Henna, are cultivated for the sake of their fragrant flowers, and also for the orange dye with which Oriental women stain the nails and tips of the fingers. The dye is likewise used by men to color the beard,—the yellow being changed to black by the addition of indigo. The powdered leaves of the Henna are largely exported from Egypt to Persia and Turkey, and even into Germany, where they are used to dye furs, and some kinds of leather. Many of the Loosestrife are useful in the treatment of disease, and one, the Physocalymma floribunda, furnishes a beautiful, rose-colored wood.

The Cactus family (Cactacese) belong exclu-

EGYPTIAN EXPLORATION.

M. Schweinfurth states, in a communication to the London Athenaum, that the main motive of his recent journey of exploration through the western desert of Egypt was the determination of the Egyptian Staff not to make known the physical features of that region, lest advantage should be taken of the knowledge by an invading enemy. "It was then," says M. Schweinfurth, "I made up my mind not to rest until I had visited every mountain and every spring within that region." A considerable portion of the country has been explored and mapped by the indefatigable traveler, in the interval between March 24 and May 18. Among the botanical collections resulting from the trip are a number of species belonging to the flora of Palestine, and not elsewhere found in Africa. Of these the most conspleuous is the graceful Salvia Palestina. A wild Pistacia was also found,—a tree not hitherto known in Egypt. Among the fossils secured are several new species of ammonites, remarkable for their size. EGYPTIAN EXPLORATION

BRIEF NOTES. Bones of the Lithornis emuinus—one of the clossal birds of the Eccene period—have been eccently discovered in the London clay at Shep-

ley, England.

Seeds of the Eucalyptus globulus, which were sewn in elevated parts of Jamaica six years ago, have grown into trees sixty feet in height, and

A new species of chectah has been discovered in South Africa, which is named by Mr. Sclater Feils lanca. It differs from the Felix jubata in having the body covered with spots of dark-yellow instead of black, and in being more thickly covered with hair.

A special direction of Science and Arts has been added to the French Ministry of Public Instruction, and M. Walterville has been appointed to the office. A photographic laboratory has also been added to the State departments, which will be devoted to the reproduction of scientific and artistic objects.

The electric candle invented by the Russian scientist, Jablochkoff, was tested at the West-India Docks, in London, on the evening of June 15. A magneto-electric engine supplied the electricity; and the brilliant, steady light produced fully sustained the promise of the invention.

An explorer, D. Francisco Moreno, has as-cended the Santa-Cruz River, in Patagonia. The ascent occupied thirty days, owing to the rapid current of the stream, which issues from Lake Santa-Cruz, a body of water thirty miles long by ten wide. Moreno navigated the lake, and made sketches of it, and geological collec-tions in the vienity of this and neighboring lakes.

lakes.

The Society of Arts, England, has organized a Congress of Domestic Economy, which is to convene at Birmingham July 18 and 19. The subjects to be discussed are Needlework, Cleanliness, Food and Cookery, Household Expenditure. Thrift, Health, Sickness, the Dwelling, Warming and Ventilation, and topics connected with education.

with education.

Mr. G. Brown Goode, Assistant Curator of the Smithsonian Institute, on his return from the Bermudas, whose natural history he has been investigating during the past winter, prought with him a collection filling twelve barrels and forty-three boxes. Over 1,000 bottles of invertebrata in alcohol were included in the collection. It is believed that Mr. Goode has secured representatives of the entire fauna of the coast.

of the coast.

Mr. C. R. Thatcher has just returned to England after a five years' journey through Japan, China, the Philippine Islands, and Australia, for the purpose of making collections in Conchology. He has procured new species of Murex, and Cancellaria, and a specimen of an entirely new genus, which will probably receive the name of Thatcheria. The collector made extended and perilous journeys into the interior of Japan, in order to obtain specimens of the rare Cypræa Thatcheri and Voluta Thatcheri.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Naudin advanced the opinion that the creation of an interior sea in the Algerian Sahara would probably result in a fruitful source of pestilence. The slope of the shores would be slight, and the water shallow along the borders; hence a large area of land would be alternately covered with water in the rainy season, and left dry in the summer. With the mixture of sait and fresh water, highly of the year, there would be active generation of oryear, there would be active generation of or ranisms, the putrefaction of which must cor rupt the air all around.

rupt the air all around.

It is intended that the department of Anthropology shall be well represented at the Paris International Exposition. The Anthropological Society have the matter in charge, and ask for the co-operation of anthropologists in all parts of the world. The exhibition will include cravia and other specimens illustrating the comparative anatomy of the several modifications of mankind; anthropological instruments, and illustrations of the methods of instruction in the science; objects of ethnological interest, and prehistoric antiquities; photographs, drawings, prehistoric autiquities; photographs, drawings, models, maps, books,—in short, anything bear-ing upon Anthropology.

The state of the property of the control of the property of th

FRENCH WOMEN.

How Courtship and Marriage Are Conducted in France.

Causes of the Frequent Infidelity of French Wives.

The Little Girl, the Young Lady, and the Wife.

Early Bringing-Up--- Education and Marriage ... Some Important Hints for American Society.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 12.—A writer in the current number of the Westminster Resine has undertaken to throw some new light upon court-ship and marriage in France. As the general causes which make French marriages what they are commence at a very early age, the author of the article began by making the readers thoroughly acquainted with a specimen of young French girls, and, noting the tendencies of the education they receive, at least inasmuch as these tendencies are relevant to marriage. From the facts obtained from this well-informed writer, and from Taine's "Notes on Paris," I am able to place before The Tainune's readers some interesting facts in regard to the causes of some of the chief disorders which are found in French marriages, and which too fre-

URGE WOMAN TO INFIDELITY, the study of which will serve to point out to Americans some of the defects in our own marriage-relations, and possibly teach us a new lesson. It will be well to remember that the class of marriages herein described are only those which occur in that class of society which with us goes under the name of the "upper ten thousand"; the upper ranks are taken because they are more representative, more character-istic of their special phase of culture, and ex-hibit its virtues and vices in a stronger light.

hibit its virtues and vices in a stronger light.

THE LITTLE GIRL.

The little French girls whom one will see playing any sunshiny day in the Tuileries gardens, show in their demeanor, in their pretty, coquettish little gestures, in their mindfulness of bystanders, all the arts of polite society. Neither Taine nor the Reviewer can make up his mind to call them real children in frocks and petitionate eager for run, to receive make. peticoats, eager to run, to romp, to make a noise; they are miniature of full-grown ladies, as elaborately dressed, as careful of their finery, as exclusive in the choice of their acquaintances, as flattering or as malicious in their little speeches.

as flattering or as malicious in their little speeches.

WHAT SHE IS TAUGHT.

But again we are told that the girl whose destinies we are about to follow has not been relegated to the nursery; she has been accustomed from the earliest age to sit at table with ber parents, to listen to their conversation, to be presented to their friends; she has been taught to recite her little fables with gestures and inflections, to articulate distinctly, to bow, to pay little compliments, and return thanks for the attentions ahe receives. Her powers of mimicry have been encouraged to the utmost: the nearer she succeeds in copying the somewhat artificial bearing and speeches of her mamma, the more she is applauded. Her own little achievements and remarks are related to strangers in her presence; and the great importance of public opinion, the praise or blame of others, is thus constantly impressed upon her.

of others, is thus constantly impressed upon het.

GIRLHOOD.

But, while the early bringing-up of the French girl is not altogether dissimilar to that of our own girls, the second stage of our heroim's education is of a more subdued and quiet character. These writers have told us that herearly education is likely to develop her vanity, her taste for dress, her regard for proprieties and bublic opinion; it is certainly not likely to develop in her any intellectual interest, any worthy amoition that might be her staff and her solace throughout life, any reverential sentiment, or any loft, conscientious principle. Both our authorities agree that it will leave her supremely any apprency approach and supremely cultivatities; incapable of taking up a serious book and plodding tarough a subject, or of following a train of reasoning, but eminently apt to learn from conversation, to adant herself to the tone and opinions of the social circle in which she morea, quick to pick up ready-made dicta on various topics, and to reproduce them as occasion ofters, with graceful fluency and unwavering self-confidence.

UNDER CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE.

sion offers, with graceful fluency and unwavering self-confidence.

HNDER CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE.

The young Freuch girl oujoys no natural freedom like that of the English or American maiden A French girl before marriage is under constant surveillance; she is guarded just as if everybody were convinced that the moment she were left to her own instincts she would be certain to do mischlef. Fliritation, we are told, is next to an impossibility. Her reading is mostly of a devotional character; no editions are deemed sufficiently expurgated; no plays are moral enough. Says the Reviewer. "Like the Roman Vestals, she is the object of a special reverence; and the very meu who will make hot love to her as soon as she is married, take off their shoes before a virgin as if they stood on holy ground, and would be ashamed to say one word that a young giel might not listen time of her existence with an unpenetrable veil.

HER MARMAGE.

Across the deep where wild winds sweet Where load and angry billows roar. Methought my bark leaped o'er the waw is included in the size of or as higher or says in the size of or as the she says; or as the sea-guil poised on high, with pinions far outstretched and wide, Sweets broudly low to quaft the glow Of Ocean's ferce and stormy tide: Now underseath the created foam, when the sumpsite of ocean is supported just as the provided just as the same to the says one word that a young giel might not listen to say one word that a young giel might not listen to say one word that a young giel might not listen to say one word that a wupenetrable veil.

HER MARMAGE.

Across the deep where wild winds as rection and and angry billibus roar.

Methought my bark leaped o'er the waw. Methough and single for or as the say; Or as the sea sign from crag to crag to crag to crag to crag to rate to the moment. With pinions far outstretched and wide, Sweets sould be set as a finished on what a single foat or a way on the way.

Now on descrete and stormy tide:

Now underseath the created foam, when a single foat or

lies to society in our own land I will les

LONDON WEEKLY PRESS.

in an honorable and high-minded in with a due sense of responsibility and ciation of the virtue of patriotism and ing. I have not a word to say agains exhibited in them. I wish I could say to ar modern weekly press. Since the of the scurrilous newspapers of a half of the courilous newspapers of a half of the scurrilous newspapers newspapers newspapers newspapers newspapers newspapers newspapers newspapers newspapers

FANCY'S FLIGHT.

Last night I wandered back again In Fancy to my native shore,

THE HOME

LETTER-BOX. to the following Home contributors he wed at this office. They will be forward the of address of the proper parties

Montil,
Mrs. E. M. Trask,
Mary Gold.
Sky-Blue Cardinal,
Up and Down,
Vivienne,
Zillah

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS. Home has received during the past month four to five times as many letters as we can com for. The pressure of news, foreign and sife, is so great that space cannot be given to

FLOWERS AND MEMORIES. secribed to "Fern Leaf" and "Derondo."] Memories of sad and joyful hours Blend with the odors of the flowers.

These fragrant roses, red and white, Recall a scene of childhood bright, When, in June's genial, sunny weather My birthday brought young friends toge Aud I reclined on throne of green,

These sweet inberoses in my room,
With their bewildering perfume.
Bring memories of a passion strong,
A time of rapture, love, and song,
When, dazzied by Earth's pleasures given,
I quite forgot to wish for Heaven—
A Summer-idyl, quickly o'er. Summer-idyl, quickly o'er, ad I was left alone once mor

low sweet to me, I'll ne'er forget, When in a darkened room I my,
Too ill to bear the light of day,
My bright dream o'er, all gladness gone,
And bitter tears my lot alone,
Till, soothed by Friendship's loving care,
With quiet time for thought and prayer,
I first life's lesson understood,
And fully felt that "God is good."

Lilies like these their fragrance shed Over our loved and early dead; Within her waxen hands they lay, And crowned her brow, as fair as the And crowned ner beow, as lair as they.

O loved one I sweetest! dearest! best!

I vainly longed to share thy rest.
Our love was deep: I know that yet
Thou lov'st me, though long since we met,
In visions bright I see thee stand
With fadeless lilles in thy hand,
"Mid scenes too pure for mortal eyes,
In the fair fields of Paradise!

A little while and we shall meet, To hve for aye in friendship sweet! Those days of passion, pleasure, pain,
I would not dare live o'er again.
From the calm heights of middle age
I look back on Life's earlier stage,
and bless the loving Father's care
Which brought me safe through every snare,
Through flowery field and weary wild—
A loving, though a wayward child.

Thus, thoughts of sweet and bitter hours Mingle with odors of the flowers.

NEUBALGIA

NEURALGIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sincaso, July 13.—Neuralgia, like migraine, sich is indeed only a variety of the disease, is a sy common malady among women, more compon probably in women than in men. There are we persons, however, of either sex who do not exasionally experience sharp, transitory pains, ore or less severe, which is popularly spaken of a neuralgia. Strictly speaking, the word is corresponded, since all pain is neuralgia or nerve-

ing to that accurate dealmoon which regards neu-ralgia as a purely nervods disease. This error in diagnosis is an unfortunate one, since it leads per-sons to negreet serious physical disturbances which might, if attended to in season, be corrected, and

might, if attended to in season, be corrected, and the patient entirely restored.

Neuralgia, like gout and hay-fever, is regarded as a disease of the higher classes, as indicating a fine nervous organization and better blood than flows in the veins of the masses; and I am afraid this leads some foolish women to cherish their neuralgins as they would any other mark of social distinction. The motion is founded upon a miscon-

volatile iniment. The oil simply serves as a vehicle for the anotyme; it softens the skin and facilitates absorption.

Aconite is a very powerful anodyne. A liniment composed of one part each of aconite, chloroform, spirits of camphor, and oilve oil is very merful for a variety of pains. It should be marked. For external use only, and put beyond the reach of children, and it should not be applied to an abraded surface. Muslin saturated with laudanum may sometimes be applied with good effect. The old fashioned remedy of a bag of hops, skeeped, and applied wet and hot, is an excellent one. We do not use it so much as formerly, because we have other acents equally effective and more convenient, but in the country it is sometimes the nearest thing at hand. Belladonna—the fluid extract rubbed upon the Ekinometer when the nearest thing at hand. Belladonna—the fluid extract rubbed upon the Ekinometer when the same careful manner as the aconite infiment. A better preparation is the belladonna plaster, which, if it can be obtained pure, is an admirable remedy. Wherever there is tenderness along the spine, indicating that spinal irritation, which is in a majority of cases the source of neuralgic pains in the back part of the head and meck, and across the shoulders and chest, or the cervical, brachial, and intercostal neuralgias, the belladonna plaster will be likely to do good. Let Bryan ascertain, by the presence of somebody's ingers close to the spinal column on each side, beginning with the cervical vertebra and proposed gracefully downward, whether there is not a tender spot, painful under pressure, and if so try the belladonna blaster.

The internal remedies must be suited to the case, and for these a good physician should be consulted.

If the patient has suffered from intermittent, or resided long in a malarious region, it is likely that the neuralgia is of malarial origin; if the attacks are periodical, this diagnosis would be confirmed, and quinne would be indicated as a specific tonic and climate should be used

It is easy to relieve a paroxysm of pain; not so, easy to produce that change in the system which shall debar the return of the pain. To do this we must work in harmony with the slow processes of Nature.

Anie M. Hale, M. D. FERN-LEAF'S LETTER

OTTAWA, Ill., July 11.—On what subject shall I OTTAWA. Ill., July 11.—On what subject shall I commence and where shall I end, are the thoughts that fill my mind as I seat myself in my sanctum this warm, sultry morning. My brain is filled with thoughts of what we can do best to make our Home Convention a success, and to return thanks to those who speak so kindly to me through The Home. Like Deronda, I feel it all very much, but my quill differs from his in the lack of space to reak the thoughts that well my from a heart over. my quill differs from his in the lack of space to speak the thoughts that well up from a heart overflowing with kindly thoughts for you all. And then our sky looks so clear just now, and I trust ere many months roll round, to meet you face to face, and clasp in friendship's name the many friendly hands offered me. Then, Hearts Ease, we may hope to know each other better; and Sympathizer, I will talk flowers till you are so weary that I can now see your weary lids droop and close, and still I will 20 on, and on, till you will say, "Hold, hold, enough!" How very anxiously we shall watch for this week's Home to see what steps our city consins will take, and what they expect

shall watch for this week's Home to see what steps our city consins will take, and what they expect us to do. I have several times been encowed in a it mas its dps and downs. Sometimes the sky shines so brightly blue that we forget the angry gray clouds that must come to bring us the needed rain. When they come looming before us our hearts sink, and we fain would hide our heads till the storm has spent its fury. There are some who are born only for sunshine, and, when shadows deepen, sink away into obscure places. Let us show that we can be brave when the Storm King threatens, and show of what material we are made, You know "Faint heart ne'er won;" but let our hearts be brave, and "never fails" our watchword. All of you who are ready and willing to help us, come now, and learn a double past, so that if at the last moment any one is taken ill, or, as is more commonly the case, "taken angry," you can take your own part and theirs too. There

in the por. I would avise you have the red spider has taken up his abode with you.

Cacius, I like your suggestions very much, though pernaps I ought not to say so, Inasmuch as you proposed me for one of the officers. L. A. H., it was truly kind of you to do as you have done, and I hope something more definite will soon be known, Gladys, you must not expect that and me to come to Chicago every week for a meeting. It is so fatiguing to both body and purse, desides we wish to reserve our strength and good looks for the fall. Do with us as you please, only do not ask us to travel back and forth every few days. I am one of those nonentities which are allowed to live in every community,—of no real use to any one, and plenty of time at my disposal. If you can make me of real use, do so. Mrs. C., Chicago, gladly would J send you some specimens if it were in my power. If at any time I can serve you, shall be happy to do so. Thanks, Gussie, I have not what you wish. Many thanks, Janesville, I feared you had not received. Danville, thanks. I think they will grow. Thanks, W. W., for those you sent me.

THE PHYSICIAN RESPONDS.

THE PHYSICIAN RESPONDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Several ladies have so kindly noticed our words on "Decision of Character" and other subjects that we ought to respond. We uttered only general truths, without any intention of applying them to any one in particular. We directed them to all mothers who do not possess that valuable trait of character—decision. Regarding food, we stated only general principles: The food that any child should take depends upon its needs. Some need sugar, others butter. The child who flourished on cocoa, bread, rice, broth, and hominy needed the elements of nutrition that these articles contained to promote her health and growth. Matron must not suppose that we "lay and hominy needed the elements of nutrition that these articles contained to promote her health and growth. Matron must not suppose that we "lay down any strict rules regarding catmeal, or any other diet." We wish to object to the habit in many families of hing almost entirely upon those articles that afford very little nutriment. Matron cannot suppose that an animal has the power of creating anything, but that the elements of its body are derived from its food. She does not presume that tecth can be made from sugar, or butter, or that phosphorus can form flesh or muscle. Pray tell us, Matron, why do you give sweet food? Of what use is it? It is in some cases benedical, but it often does harm. A small amount may be used in generating heat and fat, but a large amount would generate lactic and acetic acids, dissolve and remove the phosphates in the system, and induce a large amount of harm. Pray tell us why so many young ladies have brittle teeth? Why do so many have small and brittle bones? You say, hatron, that "methers are largely responsible for their children's charactors." So we said to E. H. Very many husbands are entirely at fault in interfering with a mother's divertions with regard to what a child may eat or drink. If husbands are disposed to advise on this subject, let them do it privately. In our opinion, the mother is the proper trustee. They are ker children, and his only by courtesy.

In response to G. E. A., we say that in a short time we shall be more explicit in our remarks regarding the "proper diet for little ones." We admire your spirit.

To B. L., we are happy to say that we have been married for over forty years, and that we—the physician and his wife—were married on the same day, and in the same place. We did not say that a mother should force upon her children food that it revolting to them. All food should be paintable, but its good taste does not render it autritious. Sugar is palatable; out does sugar make muscle or bone? It does make fat, but fat is not fiesh. Pat persons are not nece

FEEDING CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, July 13.—The Home department of your paper presents as great a variety of topics as as any home in Chicago. Some of the earnest appeals on the subject of feeding children, and the urgent solicitations of some of your readers, induce me to proffer a few suggestions that may benefit 'generations yet unborn," as well as some of the reason race who are not specificant of Security in the post of any absorption of the security of the senses of the security of the senses of the security in the security of the senses of the security in the security of the senses of the security in the security of the security of the security of the security in the security of the security

patience. What sayest thou? Will thou comply? W-1-let teh-o-u?

I. too, have requested patterns, kindly and generously offered, but, so far, have received but one, and for that I am indebted to Sky-Bine Cardinal. (Pretty name.)

Santa Row, cannot you and I offer to send patterns of anything and everything to any one and every one that will take the trouble to sak for them? If we wish to save our credit, eridently, that is what we must do. Pardon me! perhaps I am uncharitable, but, as Phobe Cary says:

Of all hard things to bear and grig.

The hardest is knowing you're taken in.

And after one has inclosed stamps, wasted several sheets of choice fooliscap paper, and spent long, weary hours in trying to make half a dozen line legible, to have her efforts met with no encouragement, is, to say the least, a most melanchely fact.

ment, is, to say the least, a most melancialy fact.

Miss, or Mrs., Amanda A., I am so glad you have not deserted us, and won't you come "often and soon between"?

Blackle's, Gretchen's, and Madgo Madesp's letters are intensely interesting. Indeed, they all are.

Will some one tell me how to pronounce Gunsikas? Gunaika?

I see no one has noticed a contributor's request (I have forgotten the name and the paper is mishaid) for recess for antograph albums. I think most people prefer originality to the hackneyed verses so common. If she does not these, I think, are good, though they may not be the kind she wishes: "Thy friend hath a friend; thy friend's friend hath a friend; therefore be discreet."

Better to weare, in the web of life,
A bright and golden filling,
And bands that are swift and willing,
And bands that are swift and willing.
Than 'o snap the siender, delicate thread
Of our curious lives anunder.
And then banne Heaven for the tangled end,
And sit, and grieve, and wonder.

Write in a book in which gentlemen look, And the world doth spy? Not I, not I.

Not 1, not 1.

Before long the convention will have taken place, and it is to be hoped we will have a full account of the interesting event.

But, my dear Mrs. Hale, do you not think abcontributions? That all will go is not to be expected.

Indeed, I fear if all our members from Mattoon were to leave their respective dates to attend,—where, O where would Mattoon be? Perhaps, where it is now, but so changed one would hardly recognize it. I imagine donations of cold pic and old clothes would be thankfully received. I have nothing to spare just at present, but edd gloves, and a sunbonnet that came over in the ark. I could sacrifice half a day, however, to encourage such well-descreed charisty, and are not one of our most charmingly interesting letters from there?

Owhat joy akin to madness!

O what joy akin to madness!

if we only could have a masquerade. It would be
too desightful for any conceivable use.
And we have so many masks already.
But, whatever clea we do, let us cal, drink, and
be merry, or to-morrow we will wish we had.
ENSUYZE.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CRICAGO, July 13.—Dactyl, ou would like an opinion about chost-stories for children. I consider all stories, which have a tendency to frighten children and make them nervous, as exceedingly injurious. There are many charming fairy takes which a child may hear and read without injury. I would not willingly give up the memory of the pleasure I experienced, when a child, reading fairy tales. Such stories as those written by Hans Christian Andersen are both delightful and in-structive. The "Unabridged Arabian Knights," I think is a book unit to have in a house where there

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KNOXYILLE, Ia., July 10.—I have been a greatly interested reader of The Home for a long time, but interested reader of The Home for a long time, but have not felt a call to say anything until now. An anxious mother asks advice in treatment of catarrh, and as I nave been a sufferer for years I want to tell her and others similarly afflicted how I have been greatly benefited. Experiment has proved that medicine is of no avail Everything depends upon diet, bathing, ventilation, and a general regard for the laws of health, I put diet first in the light because I believe it to be most importhat medicine is of no avail. Everything depends upon diet, bathing, ventilations, and a general regest for the laws of health. I put diet first in the hist because I believe it to be most important. The system needs to be built up, and everything prepared for the table must be with reference to this one-idea. Read Dr. Beliows "Philosophy of Eating," and learn what foods to select. Bare roasi beef, out meal, cracked wheat, etc... are all good helps, but nothing will equal pure, rich, sweet cream. It is nutrition listelf, and was prescribed for me by one of the best physiciam in the country, with this result: I gained three pounds of fish per week for eight successive weeks; my cheeks took on the hus they wore at sweet 16, my strength returned, and I felt altogether new. I think I should soon have parted company with my old enemy if the supply of cream bad not given out. If Anxious Mother and her family will give this a trial I am sure she will soon see a change for the better.—but cream bought of the milkman will not answer the purpose. Not less than one pint of thick, rich cream should be consumed every day by each member of the family, commencing, of course, with a smaller quantity, until the stomach becomes accustomed to it. Use it in any way it is paintable, but do not try to drink it witheut food. In connection with the diet use the cold sponce bath in the merning, rubbing off with a creak towel or fieth brush, to oring the law the cold sponce bath in the merning, rubbing off with a creak towel or fieth brush, to oring the law the cold sponce bath in the merning, rubbing off with a creak towel or fieth brush, to oring the law the cold sponce bath in the merning, rubbing off with a creak towel or fieth brush to oring the law of the fieth produce.

At the risk of being lawned at by Dr. Amie M. Hale and other physicians who write for these cold sponce bath in the merning. I have not a fieth of the result income the cold sponde of the mount of the productive of good to a reaste number. May we not hope for one?

a thing which have caused the second of the

THE PRELIMINARY MEETING.

THE PRELIMINARY MEETING.
To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, July 13.—The preliminary meeting of
The Home came off Tuesday evening according to
announcement. Mrs. Secretary, olease excuse
me, as I do not intend to write up the proceedings.
That will be much more acceptable from your own
pen. But I take the liberty thus far as a preinde
to what I wish to say. Of course we were all
happy to meet so many of those whose writings.

pen. But I take the liberty thus far as a preinde to what I wish to say. Of course we were all happy to meet so misny of those whose writings we had read with so much interest, and especially grateful for the privilege of enjoying the society, if only for a short time, of the dear lady whose pleasant rooms were so cheerfully thrown open to us. That we were welcome no one could fall to see. Even the green, healthy plants in the windows nodded us a cheerful welcome and whispered, in their volceless melody, of the tender care and kindness bestowed upon them, and their happy life away up in the pure atmosphere, out of the dust and grind of the city deptas.

Of course I failed to see the right number, as I paced down the iong corridor, owing, pechapa, to a pair of smail, deep-set eye. At any rate, itoom 17, to which the gentleman at the clevator referred me, failed to put in an appearance until after 18 and 19 had been visited. These rooms I found occupied by Mrs. St. John as a studio and filled with choice paintings from her artisate hand. She was just completing a painting from a boantiful vase of flowers that stood near by on a table, and looking from one to the other I found it difficult to determine which of the two were the most paired. The two principal sprays in the bouquet were gladious and soap-plant, the latter looking as if molded in wax. She has a large, elegant publing in process of development for the Exposition, is one corner of which is tumbled in promiscuous confusion a basket of flowers, the beautiful, rose scented peonies seeming so lifelike as to make one wonder if the delictions fragrance is there also. There is the incomplete figure of a child of some 2 or 3 summers, in outline, but she says she has not been able to find ones as yet to stand for a model. Now, ladies some of you who have belies, there is a chance for you to stand for a model. Now, ladies some of you who have belies, there is a chance for you to stand for a model. Now, ladies some of you who have belies, there is a chance for yo

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Warra Prozox, Mich., July 10.—Who could have foreseen the unanimity with which the responsibility of leadership in our contemplated entertainment is pressed upon the proper persons? And how can they reture a position so eminently suitable that we with one accord recognize its fitness? They must not.

The next thing in order is for Mrs. Hale to call a meeting of the Resident "Homers" for the purpose of consultation, and a decision of the question "what to do and how to do it," as well as the formal appointment of committees to make the necessary arrangements.

Chat has told us what she is willing to, do, and Mrs. Montague has brounised "chickens and baked apples." Gretchen will give us music, and Mande Lee is meeditating a poem. Others evince a bountiful willingness to do anything assigned them. But, while my attaination for all these is honest and sincere, the possibility of heing called on to "exhibit any talent" in the presence of a smiling but critical public tills me with consternation.

Anything we can do quietly that may tend, directly or indirectly. to the comfort of any human being we will do with heart and hand, but give us a modest place, good sisters, and never ask us to face an suddence, whatever happens.

If it could be made to "pay" as well spancially. I am confident it would pay better in enjoyment and future good-fellowship to make our reunion as informal as practicable, and its assusaments such as people of all shades of religious and non-religious wew can codailly and conscientiously unite in. It will of necessity be a masquerade,—uo masks required,—and may be one that the most perpendicular need not object to.

As to religious tendencies, we each belong to the tribe of Abon Ben Adhem, and, like blan, would bid the angel, if we could: "Witte me as one who loves his fellow-men." Thrakes to Deronda, for civing, us a name. By the way, friends, how many of you heavies berond are residence of Ossian, and love the went imaginings of that markedous poet, or have learned

cosy couples who really took cent other to each has the other to depend upon. Tom goes down to his business early, carrying with him the picture of his wife in a dainty muslin morning-dress, surmounted by a daintier breakfast-cap, and works all day like a Trojan; then comes home in the evening, tired, but full of the antenpation of finding damy eagerly awaiting his return. They had no quitooling over that great bone of contention, the 'obey question,' but Jenny assented quite as heartily to the 'serve and obey 'on her part as Tom did to the 'love and cherish' on his. They hope to build before another year, so Jenny eagerly descurs all hinks on home desoration. She owes many thanks to Mrs. Hale for her letter on the subject.

Bryan has so many calls for her lambrequin pattern that she must be giad to share the labor of cutting with some one else. We shall be pleased to furnish patterns of either window or bracket lambrequins to any one who will give us their address, Jenny also has a pattern of a bracket lambrequin with points of a different color from the rest of the lambrequin. Do you know how much you can save and how much prettier work you can do by cutting your apphque figures yourself than by buying them? Little pieces of old dresses or velvet work in beantifully, and frequently designs taken from the carpet, lurniture stripes, or wall paper, when arranged in hammonious colors, make much more tasteful figures than you can bay. Jenny has a quantity of patterns which she has copied or designed, to which any of The Home members are welcome.

I suspect that all of the fighting will be on Dactyl's eide. When children are allowed to read in romiscuously it must be for wast of foreshought. Surely no one can ueny the great harm of letting children read novels at random, to say nothing of such works as Foe's and De Quincy's. A little girl one came to me to read a quarrel passage in one of Mrs. Southworth's books, which she had found somewhere, because she was too much interested to read it herself. Any one can judg

Christian Aedrens are bloth effightful and in control and a year of the control and the contro

izes this material. The principal sources of supply' are found in fats and oils, alcohol, sugar, starch, mucliage, and the fruit acids.

In regard to what fruits are best for a person weakened by, but recovering from, disease, I would say, est an abundance and variety of all such foods as are found to agree, and especially anything for which a craving is felt, unless it is positively injurious, which is not likely to be the case. The appetite is often the best guide in these cases. The appetite is often the best guide in these cases. The appetite is often the best guide in these cases, care being taken not to overload the stomach. It is an error to cat unpalatable food merely because it is supposed to be more metritions. If the food is reliated, the digrative duids will be more freely supplied and the food better assimilated. It is for this reason that food which is theoretically correct to often practically a failure in individual cases. When the nervous gratem is in a weak and irritable condition, the action of the pneumogastrics is casily exalted, producing diagnet, nanses, and an inhibitory control over the gastric secretion.

If equally palatable, there is of course a choice as regards digestibility. Meats should be mature but tender,—when dry-cooked, zwe. Eggs should either be slightly cooked in water considerably below the boiling point until the white is just milky, or thoroughly boiled until the yolk will palverise. In this case only the yolk should be eaten. Outmend and barley are more casally digested than wheat. The fibrine exists in the former grains in free and incoherent fibres, while in the latter it is combined with a tongh, nearly insoluble substance, the two forming the gluten of the wheat. Of the other class, which supplies the elements of respiration, the only care that need be exercised is of the same nature as the proceding. If the direction is impaired, I should approve of a moderate use of wine or ale, and a free use of the fruit acids with sugar, to partly supply the place of those mor

bers? Of course it would be very agreeable to the ones receiving. Allow me to sugars, if them is to be a general convention, to go in a body to some really first-class artist, one who will not prove a foe-to-grachic art, and have all made immortal at one fell swoop. Then everybody return home with a picture of greerbody else—think of bossity and all joy forever, you know; and last but perhips me entirely the least consideration about it would be a considerable saving in the cost. Of course, those who get better acquainted and like each other could exchange cartes de visite just the same as if a larger pictura had not been made. I have a notion that the above suggestion will, if acted upon, prove estirely satisfactory in its results. Evidently the dear little Madge, if that neither comes to the gathering, nor sends you her phiz, then we will vote her a regular old blue-stocking, peaked, freckled, hairless, and cappy, genre-emerities schoolmara. Now I will try and get as the milk in uny coosanyi. I shall mail to Fern-Leaf, at her home, speciment of a leaf and hower, which my mother grew from a capital case here, which he found some year

I suspect that all of the fighting well be on Dactyl's cide. When children can are allowed to read grountenously it must be for want of smooth of the control of the contro CROCHET BASKETS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CLINTON, la., July 10.—I would like to tell the

MADGE MADCAP'S CONTRIBUTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicaso, July 13.—It is almost too warm to write, even to our beloved Home. But I want to assist in agitating the convention question. I think Greichen has the correct idea of a three-night continuation. I offer my services in the way of instrumental music, having performed many times in public when I was "young and in my prime." If they don't want me to play a sole, I'll play a duet with any one, and if they don't admire either of the two ideas, I will keep silenes, as all women should, according to St. Paul (or some one else). In this liberal age, very few will object to dancing; and I do think either a mangagnate, or theil without masks, would be the most enjoyable and the most pecuniarily successful as a closing performance. A fair and a literary entertainment would be highly pleasing at first, but please, let us have the dancing sociable, too. Cactra thinks we might get terribly mixed, and Mande Lee proposes, a badge arrangement, which is very sensible and apropos. I am very sorry for Deronda; poor fellow. He will lose all the goody-goodies. Berniple will be a mixed with butternally and volets.

Probably he drinks the former to drown his tender emotions.

Mrs. Hale seems to possess the real idea of lear-

emotions.

Mrs. Hale seems to possess the real idea of leaving Chicago in the summer. Every word she writes is as true and natural as can be. I know from sad

To the Editor of The Tribuns

CHARFAIGN, Ill., July 8.—Among the many affactions of giash and personalities which make up The Home it is refreshing to find one now and thes scintillating with logic and thought, such a letter as that published by you last week, and written by Mrs. Jordan, of Mattoon. With the exception of Amie Hale and a select few, the writers of The Home need a thorough shaking up. To Fern-Leaf we would suggest that her very frequent allusions to personal favors be omitted. To the thousands of readers of The Home only a very few can be interested in what "she received and sent." To Apronstring I would suggest that she cultivate the possibilities of her pen, and give us an essay emine defense. Let Amber give us some letters to girls, and in them thoroughly set forth the fine aims of womanhood. Let Mrs. Sarah L. tell as why it is absolutely necessary to know how to cook. Come all ye gid contributors, rally round the standard of common earner, and reduces The Home from the hands of the sentimental school-girlism which threatens to swamp it. And since Mrs. Jordan has shown herself to be a thinker upon the relative nostition we occupy in the seconomy of nature, I beg another article from her pen speedly. Do not let the Janalies of the woman's kinguom say "we have all the able thinkers on our side, and is not a tree known, etc." as I have often heard asserted by its readers. Where is Olive Green, and strong pungent Mary H., of Chicago, and gentile Dewey? And Chat, give us an article ridiculars the prevant lendency of The Home. Let us all aim higher, and has a whole are retired surfeited with Bryan's and hose who have retired surfeited with Bryan's and hose who ha start published by you last week, and written by Charles.

WILL EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of The Prisms.

Chicaco, July 13.—Now, I want to ask some favors. Has any one a dove pattern that at all resembles a down? I have one pattern, but it looks more like a henhawk than anything clae. I want the bird and a lephant patterns very much take. Cupid, the lyre, and anchor and chain. If the there is the common than the common than the prisms of the lyre, and anchor and chain. If the stem to No. 3 Evans avenue, Chicaco, It, I, white send stamps, also some patterns in return.

Elits alone, I think I can he lay on a little about an at one time I was for six months mablic to read or write, or even sew. Failty, have you emony your collections a picce by Morser, arranged with If you like "Il Desideries" I think you would the.

Mary Gold, I have a friend who tells me that she laway propagates the dopine dorsat the same as Sombody in The Bome spoke of using fish-scales for fancy work. Jones awa netwer include many the content of the Christ. I have also may be comparated the dopine dorsat the same as Sombody in The Bome spoke of using fish-scales for fancy work. Jones awa netwer include many that the same as should be compared to the content of the Christ. I have also may be compared to the content of the Christ. I have also may be compared to the content of the Christ. I have also may be compared to be a thinker upon the claim of the content of the cont

and I will be glad to give my pawer.

Leah wishes me to sem pandy must through The time to send to air that he terials; white, black, vel worsted. Make a mat as white, then crochet a row not the third, and so on, two fit the first, one in the for the last row put two in the neatch together at the stitch. If any one would ing lancy boxes of atraw I WOODEN

quiry in the columns of I merits of the wooden stove cooks atove, manufactured I sim heartily clad to as those seem likely to usher tressed housekeeper, whe herself in a red-hot kitel sooked in vain for some of mer, work, which would and fafely, and hake with and bread merely write though they were faint with any they would have do a day a ironing or has come from the oven as work of fael, hard or soft coal, wood, can do a day a ironing or has come from the oven as with as lovely a brown a range. Potatoes will be infuted in minutes; bisculfs at fifteen unitates; and the no time, "—all without he with astonishingly listle fur A handful of chaps will tatoes and muffins, boil in half an hour from I match; and then the fire is cool for all the forenous I am sure any lady who rejoice over the comfort and wish, as I do, that all vantages.

Lady Louise will find a by bathing them two or water, containing a tables yet red boxx.

WHITE-MOU? To the Editor Curcaso, July 13. ipe for White-Mountain or responded and I have a responded and I have as give it: First, make a cak tipe, and bake in jelly-tims of butter, two of flour, of sweet milk, whites o spoonful of sods. For the put between each layer: o gar, and an ordinary-sked the stove and boil down and then pour sirup oa the fime; flavor with tarfa. Sweet Mary, beets can gar in the following manne when done, peel and sile butter very hot, then spri of flour; keep stirring, and at a time, and the spring the put in the bihoroughly seasoned.

I unite with Smpathirs or Fern-Lesf, and also or vention may soon be hale Home members.

PUDDINGTo the Editor of Chicago, July 13.—A time for reading. I have Home as recalarly as I some of the articles have and I am thankful to most always judge other than the some of the readers part to them some of my several different recipes but to me it seems that a will produce the same et starch pudding, and, I am of your readers, and it recipe which is known deal will be liked by mastir into this two cuping rind the rice yourself fourth of a pound of a and put with the builting to take and boil until or cup to cool same as con made of two-thirds red on a remough to make starch to thicken it, withits pudding.

A nice fruit pudding of strawberry or red ras juice and one-third, wait sufficient constarch to large dish; when cool to PUDDING

with a long list of want nature of the dear frien asture of the dear friest interest in The Home among its members who kitchen Devotee, with rullroad quilt and sand castle?

Fern Leaf, I wish you the German by grow, and must I keep it wet a Auntie Dt Lavian, I "Happy Dreams," very light and pleas four to six as to diff pieces I would recom flope" and Lizz'e affa Raphsodie Hongruise. "M. E. M., pattern ago. Please accept my ago. Please accept my for not acknowledging Sky-Blue Cardinal, the cross and crown. Katie Brown, I want

THE HOL THE HOA
To the Edito
Chicago, July 13.—
who were not present a
ing are anxiously waiti meeting, but, as there portance transacted. I appointed with its per be a great consolation second thought and says, "All things mus. There were afteen I hale was appointed to ton, Secretary. Then made was appointed to ton, Secretary. Then more. Some were in thought it more appromatters but little what so we become more in ascertian what each of doing in the way of maccest. This must be any definite conclusion. The house for inectin to adjourn to meet ag at 110 clocks. m., at 125 State street. Unophing we may have to meeting, but, as there ber of the contributor .

To the Est Buoouindron, Ill., please send me ber un I have formatten who I and an autimm leaf has one will send to make nothing new to basket, to be made of please tell how to slip tory plants to which I of The lione. Our years old sud has new we obtained a Hydr which the flydrange them blooming very nicely, hat the buds scarcely sive. Our budded. Now, spondent? I have read producing the Home manner assist I wou less, you have my war

HELP PO Pana, Ill., July Pana, ill., July sympathich in regard you, if you will follow the cause of colic. peptin. Take a litt dry, and put on the in before it ents. In colit will est of swenther weak and occasionally agrees) a few drops digestion, the inter Persist and you will ter. I raised one seed, and sugar, and never says.

Will our obtains from good h. D. s, tell

To the Editor of The Tribune.

RIVER FOREST. III.. July 12.—I noticed an inquiry in the columns of The Home concerning the merits of the wooden stove, and also the summer cook-stove, manufactured by the same company
I am heartily glad to say that both these inventions seem likely to usher in a new era to the dis-treased honsekeeper, who does not desire to broll herself in a red-hot kitchen, and has jonged and looked in vain for some other means of deing sum-mer work,—which would cook quickly and well, and safely, and bake without leaving cake, pies, and bread merely white and dry on the top—as-though they were faint with the effort to be cooked— and free from objectionable odors.

1 have used in my kitchen for several weeks past the summer stove, and desire to sound its praises.

A laye used in my kitchen for several weeks past the summer stove, and centre to sound its praises. Five-cents' worth of fuel.—and it burns anything, hard or soft coal, wood, chips, coos, or coke,—will do a day's ironing or baking; and the loaves will come from the oven as soon, as evenly baked, and with as lovely a brown surface as from the best range. Potatoes will bake in from twenty to thirty minutes; biscuts and mufins in from ten to fitten minutes; and the tea-kettle will boil 'in no time,"—all without heating the kitchen, and with astonishingly little fuel.

A hamdful of chips will get breakfast,—bake potatoes and mufins, boil the coffee, and broil steak in half an hour from the time of applying the match; and then the fire is gone, and the kitchen is cool fer all the forenoon.

I am sure any lady who tries the experiment will rejoice over the comfort this tiny stove brings, and wish, as I do, that all might share in its advantages.

Lady Louise will find relief for her minful feet.

vantages.

Lady Louise will find relief for her painful feet
by bathing them two or three times daily in tepid
water, containing a tablespoonful or more of pulrerized bords.

Mus. W. H. D.

WHITE-MOUNTAIN CAKE. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CMICAGO. July 13.—For some time I have been a constant reader of The Home. but have never summoned courage to ask for admittance until some time are a lady contributor asked for a rec

Some time are a lady contributor asked for a recipe for White-Mountain cake, and, as no one, has responded and I have an excellent one. I will give if First, make a cake after the following recipe, and bake in jelly-tima: two cups of sugar, one of butter, two of flour, one of corn-starch, one of butter, two of flour, one of corn-starch, one of sweet milk, whites of seven eggs, half-teaspoonful of soth. For the frosting, which is to be put between each layer: one pound pulverized sagar, and an ordinary-sized seacup of water, set on the stove and boil down to a thick airup; while this is cooking, beat the whites of four eggs stiff, and then pour strup on them, stirring slowly all the time; flavor with tarfaric acid.

Sweet Mary, beets can be cooked without vinegar in the following manner: Boll with skins on; when done, peel and slice thin; heat an ounce of butter very hot, then sprinkle in a tablespoonful of flour; keep stirring, and add hot water, a hittle at a time, until the consistency of cream; shake in salf and pepper; the last thing add a little leutonjuice; then put in the beets, and let cook until thoroughly seasoned.

I unite with Smpathizer in giving three cheers

PUDDING-RECIPES.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CRICAGO, July 13.—As I have but very little time for reading. I have not been sale to read The Home as regularly as I should like to do. But some of the articles have interested me very much, and I am thankful to the contributors. As we most aiways judge others by ourselves, I think that some of the readers would not object if I impact to them some of my experience. I have seen several different recipes for corn-starch pudding, but to mails seems that all the different methods will produce the same effect. I am sick of comstarch pudding, and, I am sure, so are a great many of your readers, and therefore I will give them a recipe which is known very little, but I am confident will be liked by many. Boll a quart of milk; sir, into this two cupfuls of rice-meal (you can grind the rice yourself if you prefer); take one-fourth of a pound of almonds; cut these up fine and put with the bolling milk and rice. Sweeten to taste and boll until quite thick, then put if is cup to cool same as corn-starch pudding. A sauce made of two-thirds red wine and one-third water, angar enough to make it sweet, and a little corn-starch to thicken if will be the most suitable for this pudding.

I would favor

CONTRIBUTION.

see. I know from sad second summer that intry, to return ill. I recipe to akeletonize it was; but place the pour boiling water or as the pour la seed the question hat could I send you e patterner Say the box. I haven't any set of flowers. Send handshake, and we'll line that we are of the pour least the reason I has because I could tated her goodness rieties of gerantums, cultivation. If any this respect, would she of any kind or receard to the motors ully yours.

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Tribuse

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Home. A work

Mus Vale.
Mus Vale.-

MORE PATTERNS. Broox, III., July 12.—My arst visit to The Home was so pleasant and successful that I come again with a long list of wants, which I trust to the good anture of the dear friends to supply. I take a deep interest in The Home, and have many friends among its members whom I should be glad to meet. Kitchen Devotee, will you please send pattern of milroad quilt and sand castle? Is the latter an air castle?

railroad quilt and sand castle? Is the latter an air castle?

Fern Leaf, I wish you would tell me how to make the German ly grow. Does it need tight or shade, and must I keep it wet or dry?

Auntie Di Lavian, I think your niece would like "Happy Dreams," "Sounds from the Alps," and "Dancing Leaves." The last-named especially is very light and pleasing. These will stand about four to six as to difficulty. For more difficult pieces I would recommend Gottachalk's "Last Hope" and Lizat's arrangement of the "Second Raphsodie Hongroise."

M. S. M., pattern and letter received some time go. Please accept my thanks, and humble apology for not acknowledging sooner. Will write soon.

Sky-Blue Cardinal, have not seen anything of the cross and crown. Will you please send?

Katte Brown, I want a pattern of your supporter very much.

Will Montie please send Canid. and Wall-Flower.

very much.
Will Montie please send Cupid, and Wall-Plower
the anchor and chain? Will send anything I have
la return.
CARRIE MILLER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. .

Guicago, July 13.—No doubt the contributors who were not present at our meeting Tuesday even-

who were not present at our meeting Tuesday evening are anxiously waiting to read the report of said meeting, but, as there was no business of any importance transacted, I fear they will be saidly disappointed with its perpant, although it will surely be a great consolation to them when they take the second thought and recall the old adage which says, "All things must have a beginning."

There were fitteen members present. Mrs. Dr. Hafe was appointed to fill the chair, Mrs. Hambleton, Secretary. Then the subject was brought up and discussed pro and con for half an hour or more. Some were in favor of a pienic, while others thought it more appropriate to have a sociable. It matters but little what kind of a meeting we hold, so we become more initiately acquainted and can ascertian want each one is willing and capable of doing in the way of making our entertainment a success. This must be done before we can come to any definite conclusion in regard to the final consumation of our Convention.

The hour for meeting was rather late, so we had to adjour to meet again next Tuesday, July 17, at 11 o'clock a, m., at Mrs. Dr. Hale's cooms. No. 125 Shute street. Until then, I bid you adieu, hopping we may have the patronage of a large number of the contributors at this meeting.

L. A. H.

PATTERNS WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LOONINGTON, Ill., July 12.—Will M. E. M.

see send use her hairpin and hair-bolder pattern

are forgotten who has a collar and cuff holder. I have forgotten who has a collar and cuff bolder, and an autumn leaf holder. But if some one who has one will send to me I will return stamps. I have nothing new to offer except a waste-paper nexet, to be made of pasteboard. Will some one please cell how to ellip roses? We have a few refractory plants to which I would like to call the attention of The Home. Our Cyclemen Persicum is three years old such has never bloomed. Two years ago we obtained a Hydrangea and not the hot-house, which (the Hydrangea and not the hot-house) was then blooming very nicely. Last year it grew nicely, but the buds blasted. This summer it is scarcely silve. Our wallflower is two years old. nearly two feet in height, and has never branched nor budded. Now, Fern-Leaf, must I grow despondent? I have read the opinions expressed concerning The Home convantion. Could I in any manner assist I would willingly do it. Neverthelea, you have my warmest sympathies. ALNIRA, P. O. Box 446.

P. O. Box 446.

HELP FOR THE BABY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Para, Ill., July 10.—H. A. H., you have my sympathies in regard to your baby, and I will help you, if you will follow my directions. Indigestion is the cause of colic. Get 25 cents worth of lactapeptin. Take a little on the end of your finger, dry, and put on the infant's tongue fifteen minutes before it eats. In connection with this, feed it all it will ent of sweet-fennel seed tea, made rather weak, and well sweetened. You can add occasionally (or habitually if it agrees) a few drops of cream. The first will add gestion, the latter will keep the bowels free. Persist and you will soon see a change for the better. I raised one babe entirely on milk, femnel seed, and sugar, and a fatter, healthier child you never saw.

Will our obliging friend, Mrs. Hale, or some of the cause of colice Get 25 cents worth of lactadin. Take a little on the end of your finger,
and put on the infant's tongue fifteen minutes
ore it cats. In connection with this, feed it all
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at a few drops of cream. The first will aid
setion, the latter will keep the bowels free.
Sist and you will soon see a change for the betI raised one babe entirely on milk, femnel
and sugar, and a fatter, healther child you
if saw.

Il our obliging friend, Mrs. Hale, or some of
good M. D.'s, tell me why the nails and hair,

Inhitually odorless, occasionally smell or emphasises. Is it a disease, and now can it be remedied?

Again: Can any of The Home friends tell me the modus operand of packing grapes on the saem so they will keep and be fresh for the table in winter? Will cork chipsafo to pack them in, and can any one tell me where they can be procured?

ZELDA.

MANY THINGS. MONTY THINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribine,

MONTICELLO, III., July 12.—I have long been a
faithful reader of the pages of The Home, and if
there is room would like to become one of its
members.

members.

Orlena, I agree with you. Girls should not only be taught how to work, but should be impressed with the fact that all honest labor is honorable. Mothers, do not neglect your girls. By teaching them how to work you may save them and your selves a world of misery. Above all, teach them all that pertains to housekeeping.

Mrs. A. Booth, what make is your oil-stove, where can I obtain one, and at what costs

Housewife, piease describe your steam cook-stove. Housewife, piease describe your steam cookstove.

Bay Brunette, do not use any depillatory, Frequent washing and rubbing with a coarse towel
often is beneficial.

I wish all success to the Convention, and will
come if can. I think during the Exposition
would be a spiendid time to hold it.

AUNT BELLE.

ADVICE WANTED.

ADVICE WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FREEFORT, Ill., July 10.—I appear to-day in the interesting character of a beggar. I want, first, advice, which is said by some to be cheap and plentiful; if so, I hope to receive from each and all. Somebody wrote, a while ago, about a pleasant and healthful breakfast drink of cocoa sheils. Please be more explicit. Tell us how to buy.—how to prepare. I can manage the drinking, I think, without directions.

Will some ingenious Home body suggest a way to squeeze the boiled Irish moss through a muslin bag without blistering the hands?

Will Cobea tell me what sort of an outily to get for wood-carving and sawing, and please send parior scroll saw. I was half tempted, but thought best to wait till some one of more skill should try one first; but I have never heard whether they were "all my fancy painted" or not.

I would like to exchange point-lace patterns with L'Benlah and Augusta, if agreeable to them. I have a lovely pattern for handscrehef-corner and a barb; would like another bandkerchef-corner and a barb; would like another bandkerchef-corner and a barb; would like another bandkerchef-corner pattern particularly, and will return promptly by mail.

PLEASE CORRECT.

PLEASE CORRECT. To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Poto, Ill., July 10.—Please allow me a little space in which I may say that Lord Byron never could have written the line quoted in my last letter from his "Bride of Abydos" in the way it

ter from his "Bride of Abydos" in the way it was printed in The Home:
"Wax faint o'er the gardens of 'Girl' in her bloom."
His Lordship thought too much of the girls to have ever placed one of them in as embarrassing a position as that. The word "Girl" should have been printed Gul or Gull, which, in an Oriental language, means "rose."
I should remain eilent under this annoyance, as I have heretofore under similar mistakes, except for the reason that the ghost of Don Juan has haunted me ever since I wrote the word Gul in such a way that any compositor could mistake it for a Girl. Verily, verily I say unto you, the great advantage of city life, not mentioned by Mrs. Dr. Hale last week, is the privilege of being near a newspaper office, where one can correct his own proof-sneets.

INFORMATION WANTED. CHICAGO, July 13.—I would like to ask if one can restore a white Shetland shawl tarmed yellowish by two seasons' wear to its original purity of color? Also how to remove spots on a black woolen dress that looks as if dust had been fastened thereon by perhaps a setting of oil? Aqua ammonia will not do it, at least only for a day; then the spot returns as glaring as ever. Please respond, some one, as I'm in trouble. What will give ready relief from the itching musquito bite?—something simple and more effective than wet sail, camphor, of ammonia.

Let the one who rains her kid gloves by prespiration try washing them with a few drops of aqua ammonia in water.

TWENTY-SINGUES

MOTH SPOTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 13.—In The Home of July 7 I notice a communication from Champaign, Ill., stating that the writer and two of her friends have stating that the writer and two of her friends have been cured of moth spots. Will she take the trouble to state what was the remedy she used, giving either the recipe or where it can be obtained? This will prove of great value, for there are hundreds who have tried everything with no success. I am very much in earnest, and beg that my request will not be allowed to pass unnoticed. Even though it may have been published before, still it will attract far more attention than when given without a guarantee. In return I will send a sure cure for comes and the worst bunions,—one that has never failed.

CRACKING OF BOOTS. CRACKING OF BOOTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 13.—I am a stranger knocking at your door, and if but entrance to your cheerful circle will be granted I will be content to sit in the corner and assume my wouted reficency. But

from the gentlemen readers.

How can the cracking of boots or shoes—cansed.

from the gentlemen readers.

How can the cracking of boots or shoes—cansed, as I believe, by constant application of blacking—be prevented?

Following a friend's advice, have frequently had the blacking removed by being moistened and then scraped off, but this gives rise to another question: Does not the water applied tend to crack the leather?

Believing a good recipe in reply to these would be of interest to many others as well as myself, I hope for a recognition in The Home.

WILLING TO EXCHANGE.

To the Ester of The Tribune.

HANVARD, Ill., July 12.—I am a great lover of music and fancy work, and would like to join The Home for hints and improvements in each; but shall have to write, just to show my selfshness, viz.: "Asking for things." If I could be a Deronda, Aunt Lucy, or Bryan, I should not consider it as such, but owing to my extreme youth, and no talent, shall be obliged to stand and "see them pass by." I should like the pattern Flightle has offered for a ring-case; and Waliflower's fan-holder; and Wild Wood's turquouse locket. In return I can offer a pattern for a hair-pin dud hair-receiver, that are inexpensive and pretty; also, a match-holder and various fancy articles. I can send a double red peony to Augusta if ahe is not supplied. Silence from all will put a damper on my making another attempt at writing.

DESDIMONA.

PATTERNS REQUESTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PATTERNS REQUESTED. PATTERNS REQUESTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FREEFORT, July 11.—I wish to enter The Home, and should like to have some of those patterns. Will M. E. M. please send me a pattern of hairpin and hair-holder, and Santa Rosa comb-case pattern? Would like Walldower to send pattern of anchor and chain. S. M. H., will you please send ottoman pattern and jewelry boat pattern? Kitchen Devotes, will you please send pattern of sand castle? There are many more patterns I would like, but cannot think of them, and if those who have them will send I will be much obliged. Sky-Bine Cardinal, many thanks for natterns. I have no ferns or autumn leaves at present. Would any one like pattern of dove, also Cupid with arrow, to be cut from Bristol board? Address

Liky of THE VALLEY, P. O. Box 466.

FORKS VS. KNIVES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Your correspondent, Fanny, wants to know "How long people of even moderate culture will continue to put food in their mouths with knives." To which I answer: just as long as they retain sense enough to consult their own convenience rather than the dictates of fashion. I am told that, in fashionable Europe, it is deemed as vulgar to feed one's self with a fork as it is in America to do it with a knife. We are quite apt to follow European fashions. Look out for a change: when poor Fanny will be in distress because people will continue to use the fork.

J. S.

"POP-OVERS." To the Editor of The Tribune.

Englewood, July 10.—Mrs. H. B., of Winona, here is my recipe for pop-overs: One pint of sweet milk, three eggs, nine tablespoons of sitted four, teaspoon of salt. Four the milk upon the flour scaldspoon of sait. Four the milk upon the flour scalding hot, and stir until free from lumps. When cool add the cays, beaten to a foam. Eake half an hour in cups and take from the oven immediately. Serve with cream and sugar, of wine saice.

I also have a recipe for home-made soda-water, which is very nice, and which, if possible, I will send next time; also how to skeletonize leaves, or I will answer those who want them.

Eucare, P. -O. Box 71.

MUSIC-TEACHING.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 13. - Will some music-teacher, or

I was about purchasing an oil stove. If there is anything better! would like to have it. Kitchen Devotee, I would like very much to have railroad pattern for patchwork; also Katie Brown's skirt-approver pattern.

Lady Louise—The only telief I get from painful feet in warm weather is by bathing them daily in salt water.

SARAH A., P. O. Box 434.

WILL ASSIST. WILL ASSIST.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, July 13. Though I am not able to steed the meetings of The Home, I am nevertheless interested, and shall be glad to assist them in whatever they undertake. I hope the ladies will meet with great success, as I think they will.

Will Coboa and the lady that writes from Florida please send up their addresses, as I would like to write to them. And if Sky-Blue Cardinas will send hers also, I think I can assist her in spatter work. Address SEA-SHELL, Lock BOX 533.

Post Manison, In., July 10.—Will S. M. H. please send jeweiry-boat? Bryan, her lambrequin pattern? and K., that much tasked-of floater pat-

patterns and a., that much tasked-of floator pat-tern? I have cross and crown, Cupid and butterfly patterns to exchange. I would also like to ex-change some musk plants for ferns and moss. If Mrs. H. B. will send her full address, I will send her a recipe for skeletonizing leaves. O. H. F., Box 144. DEAD AND ALIVE

Written for The Chicago Tribune.
Yes, according to his own account, Sha-kovsky has had some queer mental experiences, but none more strange and incredible than the actual circumstances attending his love-suit. Did he ever tell you the story? I dare say not, for he is a little sensitive about the affair, as is natural, speaking of it, even with me, with the greatest reserve and caution. However, I think he would have no objection to your being made acquainted with the facts of the case, since you are not one likely to regard him and his lovely wife as objects of vulgar curiosity, from which, with the instinct of refined natures, both would bhriak with pain.

Take a eigar, my friend. It will sooth and

make you more patient and credulous.

It was near the close of our last course of lectures at — College. We were returning from a more than usually interesting clinic, and discussing learnedly the subject under exami-nation, when, stopping suddenly short, Shakovsky clutched my arm with a rigid look of horror, "Good God! do you see that!" he whis-

pered hoarsely, shaking with excitement.
"See what, man?" I questioned, gazing astonished into vacancy.

He stared at me, brushed his hand two or three times across his sight, and coloring with a consciousness of being the victim of some strange hallucination, he strode without another word to his lodgings, which I, with a chum's

privilege, entered with him.

"In Heaven's name, now tell me what you saw?" I demanded, as he flung himself breathless and benildered into a chair, staring at me again with a dazed, troubled air.

"You will laugh at me, Breck," he said "You will laugh at me, Breck," he said solemnly, "but I swear I saw, as plainly as I see you this moment, directly in my way, a coffin settling slowly into an open grave, and under its lid, transparent as glass to my sight, the face of Mary Munroe, distorted with wild anguish and terror. And, Breck, I heard her smothered voice. 'Louis, oh Louis, come!' it said."

He sprang to his feet, as though stirred again by the lancied call.

"Nonsense, my boy! No one would laugh more heartily than yourself at such an absurdity were I to relate it." I answered with a sinite.

"I know it." he responded with a sickly contortion of the lips designed as humorous, straightening himself and walking once or twice about the room. "The most absurd phantasy, Breck! I will go out and tramp off the effects of it." And he flung himself into the street again.

Beticent as was his nature, and shy as he had

of it." And he flung himself into the street again
Reticent as was his nature, and shy as he had been in his communications on the subject, I knew Mary Munroe to be his tenderly-worshiped sweartheart, and had often congratulated him jocosely on his good fortune, for the little lady, in addition to her other and no less powerful charms, was an heiress by the death of her uncle and guardian, who, disowning utterly his only and profligate son, had left to his lovely ward the bulk of his large and patiently-amassed wealth.

only and prompate son, had left to his lovely ward the bulk of his large and patiently-amassed wealth.

I had heard some rumors of the return of the disinherited renegade, who had been for a number of years absent in doubtful and unmentioned associations, and there had been a vague report that he was laying siege to the heart of Miss Muuroce with such prospect of success as the accomplished roue too frequently finds with guiltily-admiring and weakly-credulous young womanhood, but as Shakovsky betrayed no symptoms of doubt and uneasiness, I gave no credence to the probably slanderous whisper.

I had been thinking over these things when the poor fellow burst into the room again, wild and white as a ghost, holding in his shaking hand an open paper, which be thrust in my face.

"I telegraphed to Asimorland for news from Mary, and here is the return dispation," he said in a hollow voice, grasping the back of my chair for support.

in a hollow voice, grasping the back of my chair for support.

I read: "Miss Munroe died suddenly yesterday morning of heart-disease. Her remains were interred at 4 o'clock this afternoon in Ashwood Cemetery."

The telegram, signed by the friend to whom he had appealed, seemed thoroughly genuine. I got up and put both hands in speechless sympathy on my friend's shoulders.
"I am not dreaming, am I, Breck?" he questioned, in doubt of the strange evidence he had brought.

brought.

"I believe not, Louis," I answered, looking gravely in his eyes.

"And you think me perfectly sane, and capable of rational purpose?" he pursued, scanning my face with anxious fear.

"Certainly; as nearly so as circumstances will admit," I returned with caution.

"Then," he promptly resumed, "you will make no objection if I ask you to accompany me on the next train to Ashmoreland?"

"Assuredly not; but with what view, my dear friend?"

"I will see the bottom of Mary's grave before midnight," he answered, with grim determination.

I stared at him. "Why, I am not so sure that you are not mad after all, Shakovsky, We shall be arrested for corpse-stealing. We cannot even procare the implements for carrying out your purpose without attracting suspicion."

"Pish?" he retorted contemptuously. "We can purchase them here. Disguised as laborers no one would mistrust us to be medical students. However, you shall incur no risk for my sake. I will go alone. No power on earth nor in hell can hinder my response to the appeal of Mary's face as I saw it sinking in the prison of the grave."

Crazed, surely crazed, I thought, as he rushed like a whirlwind out of the house again; but every instinct of friendship prompted me to the guidance of an action that. I clearly saw could not be suppressed. Accordingly, I ordered our preparations for the rash adventure with such caution as seemed essential to success, and the next hour saw us gliding rapidly over the fifty miles of rail that ran between our city and the pleasant town of Ashmoreland.

It was some time after dark when we arrived at our destination, taking, against Shakovsky's feverish protestation, a roundabout course to reach the cemetery, which, in its embowering shade, lay but a short distance back of the handsome grounds surrounding the fluore mansion. Guided by the stately white column with its finger of Faith, marking the last restingulation, we will be a suppressed from the first more of the captice of the furnity of the provence of the captice of the stately

plices before we had succeeded in covering up the theft and making our own escape, we had to submit to the course of the law under prosecution of the younger Munroe, who, it was sald, was leaving no means untried to discover the fate of the stolen corpse, but without success.

success.

It was an erceadingly disgraceful predica ment to find ourselves in, and poor Shakovsky rates himself bitterly for his folly in dragging me into such a scrape, but we resolved to endure our penalty with heroism, trusting that the "mills of the gods" would at last grind out justice to all involved in the wretched myster.

endure our penalty with heroism, trusting that the "mills of the gods" would at last grind out justice to all involved in the wretched mystery.

Meantime, Howard Munroe, who, by a provision of his father's will restoring to him his patrimony in case his codsin Mary died without heirs, had come into possession of his forfeited rights, and had again disappeared from Ashmoreland, leaving the family house in charge of foreign servants, who, steaking not a word of English, maintained a solitary state among the country people about them. There were rague tales, shyly reported, of ghostly sights and sounds about the old mansion, and it was rumored to be in consequence of such disturbance that the strange occupants finally cleared out, taking with them one of thuir number, said to have been so crazed with superstitious fear as to necessitate the closs shrouding of her face from the possible view sile might fancy she would get of the dreaded apparation.

Six years went on. Having paid the penalty of our alleged crime, we had finished our medical course and entered upon the practice of our profession, not, however, without suffering much from the stigma attached to our names, but which we had determined stoically to live down if subsequent events failed to establish our innocence.

Shakovsky had developed into a morose, melancholy man, restless, unsatisfied, and troubled with haunting visions of his love in perilous straits, startled and acoutzed often by the echo of her voice calling his name despairingly, yet resolute in putting down all such irregular impressions, chary even about naming them, remembering with self-chiding into what perplexity his credulous following of illusions had once plumged both himself and friend. I pitied him from my soul, the more that I myself had found heart-rest and fullness of life in happy love, but on that point there was little and continually lessening expression of condidence and sympathy between us as the years ran by.

It was during the cholors season of 18—, that circumstances tra

When pensive eve is falling.
The sun has gone to sleep,
And the Angelns is calling
liely thoughts from out the deep
Recesses of devotion.
Doth not the hour recall
Dear thoughts of those who loved us
And guarded us in youth,
And taught us aweful leasons
Of wisdom and of truth?

O yes! each blessed token
Prom a heart e er true and kind
Is a golden bond unbroken
To a pure mid holy mind;
And, like m Autumn-sunset,
The radiance will impart
A glow of heavenly beauty
To the memory of the heart

FASHIONS.

Latest Summer-Styles in New York.

Some Very Pretty Riding, Bathing, and Tachting Costumes.

Spices Correspondence of The Thomas.

New York, July 11.—At this season of the year the femining bounds along the back. Prom among them the stand the stand the stand the back of darks are all leaves in a company of the stand the THE COLORS MOST APPROVED

in the street of the state of t

of weak words with the state of the control of the

I've read that mad men rave when moons are full, And clank their chains, and beat their breasts, and weep.

Last night the heartless moon was beautiful;
It filled my room: I rose—I could not sleep.

My soul was all impatience and unrest.
I looked up at the stars, and, silent, cried.
I paced my room—I beat upon my breast,
And cursed the chains that kept me from thy side. I thought of thee—the thought was but despair.
I longed for thee—the longing was in vain.
I drew the blind against the night so fair,
And prayed sweet sleep to come and drown my
pain.

I rose again; my heart consuming, beat And struggled with emotions wild and sad. So passed the moon-white night. I pray thee, sweet, Be merciful, for Love hath made me mad ELLA WHEELEU.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE OF SEIDENBERG & CO.'S

KEY WEST CIGARS

Which we offer at prices within the reach of all.

The above goods are all fresh, and in DARK, RICH COLORS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Such to the intrinsic merit of the Royal, Rakine Powner, that to-day throughout the country it stands also the standard Founder. Through excellence of quality alone has it called so high a reputation and position the hitchess of the least flousekectors in the country. Thousands of the very best million in the city and count festify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go farther and make being black, rolls, cakes, podds mufins, etc., than any other kind. It is warranted absolutely pare. The forgreeith that enter into faccomption are all healthy and matritions. Its great atrength, superior quality, and perfect uniformity will mand themselves to every intelligent flousekeeper who will give its stal. It contains the exact enterpth of any powder.

A special advantage of the Royal Powder is that it will been any length of time to any climate, and is not little the test of the contrast dumposes and spoil of expounts to the almosphere.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. From the Hon. Thurlow Weed INDORSING

Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years. NEW YORK, Jan 4, 1877 - DEAR SIZ: Having for ser-

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one sufe from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CUR. FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the fram and in The Only Pain Remedy That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, alla indammadon, and cures Congestions, whether of a Lunes Stomatch, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, one application.

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIE WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathir
Palnitation of the Heart
Hysterics. Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influence,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgis, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Caills,
Chilbiams, and Frost Bite

or parts where the pain of difficulty enso will another ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps, Spanias, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Fains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAYS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It it better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Diabetes, Drosey, Stoppage of Water. Incontinence of Urine, Bright Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg or thread like white slik, or there is a morbid, dark bilious appearance and white boxe-dust deposits, and when there is a case of the box of the continuous deposits, and when there is a case in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

Dr. Radway-I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and howels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped ma. I saw your Resolvent and thought I wedid try it. but had no faith in it, because I had saffered for twelve years. I took six hottles of the Resolvent and one box of Indway's Pills, and two bottles of your Resolv Relief; and there is not a sem of tumor to be seen or full, and I feel better, smarler, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowel, over the groun was in the left side of the bowel, over the groun write this o you for the benefit of others. You can publish it fryou choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP. PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER. ANY ARDON, Mich., April 30, 1878.—DR. Ranwar-Kind Sir. I have been taking your Besolvent, Heyr-lating Pilis, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, with a his most eminent physicians of our Medical College promounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 575 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottle of Resolvent, hise of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of Bill 1 got the medicines from G. Gravill. Please send my your book. "False and True."

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf,

Dn. Rapway-Kind Sir: I take the liberty to addressed to again. My health is greatly improved by the use your medicines. Three of the tumors are entry gone and the fourth is userly so. Dropay is gone, heal still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast, have had a great many calls this entimer to inquire the wonderful entry calls this entimer to inquire the wonderful error Canada, threat done for me, of the control of

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly costed with sweet up puric, regulate, purity, cleanse, and strengthen. Rway's Pills, for the care of all disorcers of the bis cal, hiver, Bowels, Einney, Bladder, Rervess, described to the strength of the bis cost, and the strength of the

READ FALSE AND TRUE

ady received the our friend can few which dee." by Miss Dove, by Gatmer In, 'Say will's sone, 'all v. 'bevy; and Is return can etty quartets for a matter quartets for her's catalogue, nair, for I have inexpessioney of omething about of The Homb difficulty. Now loo come to the

IUSIC.

ribuna.

Seeing Cobea's fret sawing, and work, I write to a for sterepacope any patterns for safes, etc., will urn. If any one gladly exchange clock from mine,

NEW YORK

Old Landmarks Disappearing-Central Park—The Lioness and Her Cubs.

East River Bridge --- Our Correspondent's Passage Over It .-- Some Reminiscences.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORE, July 9.—"Twenty-seven hours om the office of THE CHICAGO TEIBUNE to the gistering of my name at the office of the Occi-ntal Hotel, corner of the Bowery and Broome rect, New York."

That was my actual time of transit last week be-That was my actual time of trains rast week between these points; and I could not help thinking with what a shrug of incredulity such a statement would have been received by the Chicagoan of ten or twenty years ago. Surely this is perfect annihilation of time and space. And yet I reached my destination without being fatigued, though I was

destination without being fatigued, though I was as dusty as a miller.

But, on going over the business portion of the city, the past few days, I was astounded to mark the great changes which have occurred here during my absence of six short years.

Many of my old, familiar friends in business circles have passed away,—crossed the Great River to the silent land. Many have succumbed to the financial pressure of the last five years, and those whom I left in prosperous business and enjoying a handsome competency have been reduced to the ranks of the impecunious army; and a fearfully large army it has become.

OUR COMMERCE.

Very few but those actually engaged in the shipping business can imagine how completely the War of the Rebellion swept our commerce from the cass. I visited the docks where, but a few years since, the various lines of our splendid European packet-ships were moored; but they were nowhere to be seen. In place of the starry ensign which then floated the breeze, there were the meteor flag of Old England, the French and German bunting, and the banners of Italia and Spain.

"FULMUS."

A very few years before the outbreak of the Rebellion, America had become the real Mistress of the Seas. Our magnificent clippers whitened every sea with their snow white sails, and the faroff isles of the vast Pacific resounded with the cheery songs of the Yankee tars.

I recollect dining with the American Consal at Kong Kong, China. In 1855. Several British officers were of the company, and, while enjoying our chrorosts on the balcony which everlooked the magnificent bay, one of our new and elegant clipper-ships, the Golden Gate, came sweeping in under a perfect cloud of canva,—skyalis and royal-stra-sail all belying to a fresh monsoon,—a sight most welcome to a sailor's eyes. The party seemed electrified and wrapt in admiration as the graceful facric came to anchor, and one of the English officers clapped me on the shoulder, exclaiming, "Ah, Captain! you've a great country, and you certainly build the most beautiful

Of our American marine.

CENTRAL PARK.

I rose early on the morning of the "gel-lorious" Pourth, and, after a short stroll around the
docks to catch the theusands upon thousands of
happy scursionists embarking for the various
destinations. I betook myself to my favorite
loading spot, the delightful Park, which is without an equal in this or any other land.

Many and extensive siterations and improvenents have been made since my last visit, and
everal new statues have been added to the list
of notables whose "counterfeit presentments"
tract the gaze. The statue of Fusion.

pose is hardly that of a poet, and I should hardly pronounce it a success.

The Menagerie I found cleaned out, literally. In the great cage, which was fall of monkeys, babboons, and apes, on my last visit, was now to be seen but one little marmoset, who looked lonely and forlorm. But there was one scene which alone would repay the visitor for his time and trouble. This was the cage occupied by a magnificent lioness and her three beautiful little cubs, but a few weeks old. I found a janitor on guard, whom I had formerly known and feed, and, recognizing me, he took me inside the inclosure, close up to the gate. Before I realized my position, he shouted, "Look out, Captain! Look out." I had turned the corner of the cage rather short, when I was confronted with the lion mere, her magnificent eyes fairly flashing fire, while she raised one of her enormous paws close up to my face. The little darlings were running around the cage, pretty and playful; and as "fat as butter."

But how that mother watched her pretty bables—and me too! At length she rose and pushed them very gently into the darkness of the cage, as if she feared their abduction.

THE EAST-RUME BEIDGE.

THE EAST-RIVER BRIDGE.

On the morning of the 5th I went over to Brock-lyn to obtain a pass to cross the bridge; but I was quite disappointed to see notices posted along the walls to this effect: "No Passes Issued for the Present!" entivery. I ascended to the office of Mr. Murphy, found the venerable and genial gentleman at leak. I had met him several years ago, and remembered me as one of the Polar voyagers.

his deak. I had met him several years ago, and he remembered me as one of the Polar voyagers. He asked me on whose behalf I wished a permit, and I told him that I wished to get some items for True Cantago Traincurs.

"O certainly, Captain, certainly!" said he; and then he remarked, as he politely handed me his card: "That is a wonderful paper, that Tausuus. I see it frequently; and it seems to me that, while Mr. Greeley's Tribune is in its decadence, your Western Trueunz is a great and growing power." To all of which I cordially assented. And then I prepared for my airy passage across the "Big Drink."

THE DIZZY WALK.

Sjowly up the Brooklyn incline I walked, gazing down on the roofs of the houses far below, until I gained the tower, 277 feet above high-water mark; and from this "bad eininence" a scene was unfolded of such wonderful beauty and extent that I fear no words at my command can vividly portray it. Far up the East River, Blackwell's Island could be distinctly seen, while the two sister cities were mercad out before me like a map. The lofty

Pansing thus, midway on our passage, we both remained silent for a while, —I lost in recollections of old, familiar scenes.

Close by I discovered the old Beekman street wharf, whence, forty years ago, sailed the old Blackball Line of Liverpool packets, of two of which, the Caledonia and Columbus, I was first officer, and which I left to assume my first command, when but 22 years of age. The late Capt. C. H. Marshall was the agent and manager of that line of splendid and world-renowned ships. But they are gone, and my two beloved old commanders have long since ended their last voyage, and laid them down jo rest.

since ended their last voyage, and laid them down to rest.

Weary with the march of life.

Capt. F. A. Depester, of th. Columbus, was Governor of Sallor's Snug Harbor, at Staten Island, for twenty-five years or more; and when, at the age of 80, they talked of retiring the old gentleman, it affected his mind. On the bitterest night in January, 186-, he rose from his bed in his night-dress, and disappeared, no more to be seen slive. His loving wife missed him soon afterwards, and search was made for days, weeks, and months, but no trace of him was discovered until six months subsequent to his disappearance, when his remains were found at Hudson City, some twelve miles from the Sang-Hafbor dock.

Capt. Depester was a most remarkable man, a thorough suilor, an educated and refined gentleman, and connected with the oldest Knickerbocker families of Galham.

BRIDGE DIMENSIONS.

But I am spinning a long yarn, and I shall close by appending, the dimensions, etc., etc., of the bridge, the wonder of the nineteenth century: (Construction commenced Jan. 2, 1870; Leagth of river span, 1,555 feet 6 inches. Leagth of Brooklyn appoach, 971 feet.

es, ogth of Brooklyn appoach, 971 feet, ogth of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches, owledge, 65 feet, 65,689 feet, dith of bridge, 85 feet, of the feet, of t

imate strength of each cable, 11, 200 tons. but of lower foundation below high water, Brook bepth of tower foundation below high water, New ork, 75 feet.

Upper Gatinean last week, an occurrence too Upper Gatinean last week, an one consequences place which might have had disastrous consequences for them. They had just rounded a point when they found themselves confronted by a huge moose, which, with two young ones, was playing in the water. Instead of taking to the bush, as it was expected she would, the animal made at once for the cance, and attacked it with great fury. Mr. Kirby broke his paddle over the immense head of the brute, and Mr. Flatters cut off her foot with an ax: but this only seemed to make her more assage. Seeing the

CURRENT GOSSIP.

MORNING. O Morning! thou art beautiful Ere yet the sunlight glows. Bre Labor's basy hum is beard, And all is sweet repose. The only sounds that break thy calm. Are blessings of the sire, Then, finding all the kindling wet,

He tries to start the fire. The dew is glittering all around, Like pearls in ocean deep, The violet and daisy fair Through grasses shyly peep;

The zephyre waft on airy wings
The perfume of the rose;
And incense sweet from burning steaks
Ascends th' enraptured nose.

The squirrel skips in playful moed, And flits from tree to tree: Ah! would my heart could be as light-No thought of care has he. The birds their notes are trilling forth

In music clear and sweet; And some awakened baby's yells Most take you off your feet. O Morning! thou art beautiful

When all the wood was dried; When air was breathing perfume sweet, And steak was rightly fried; When all was wrapped in slumber deep,

But ah! burnt meat, wet wood, child's yellsof such thy beauty died. M. G. THE WASHINGTON QUILT.

The night the Presidential party was entertained at the Governor's Mansion, in Providence, R. I., President Hayes slept under a beautifully wrought silk quilt, with a wonderful amount of fine stitch-ing. The quilt was made in 1684, and was made

historical by being slept under by George Washington, when he visited Newport, in the last century. I have copied for the lady readers of the State Journal the following interesting letter, which accompanies the quilt. It will be seen that George Washington and Rutherford B. Hayes are the only men who ever slept under this amazing plece of hand-

who ever slept under this amazing piece of handstitching:

MY DEAR SON: As it is your wish and request to have some account of the clegant bine silk bed sullt given you by your aunt and my sister. Ansits Ellery Johnston, I will gratify you and inform you that it was wholly wrought by your great-grandmother, Ansits Ellery Limy, my honored father's father. The year my honored father's father. The year my honored father's father. The year my honored father's father. You great-grandmother, Ansits Ellery Aimy, knowing her son disliked two names, was so fearful that Ellery would not be added, that on the day the infant was carried to Trinity Church, Newport, to be haptized, Nov. 20, 1789, she sent a woman privately to listen to assure her of the fact; and when the babe was aloud named Ansits Ellery and carried home and placed in her grandmother's arms, she blessed and embraced her and ladd her on this wonderful bed quilt, with rich, old-fashioned ornaments, and sent her to my mother's clamber with a heart much gratified that the babe was a top of the property of the sentiful that the babe was the sentiful that the sentiful that the babe was the sentiful that the babe was the sentiful that the babe was the sentiful that the sentiful tha

bore ner name. She was then 80 years old, and lived two years.

To you, my son, the value of this ancient, beautiful silk quils wil be greatly increased when you are informed by me that President Washington slept under it in my father's house, in Newport, if. 1., and is the only person that ever did; and, after long examining it, sent his servant for a large sheet to cover it, least (sic) any accident might in jure the same.

What care did the blessed man evince, though unconscious of its antiquity!

While giving you this important record will add the ages of your grandparents.

Your grandfather, William Ellery, lived to be 93.

Your grandfather, Benjamin Almy, lived to 98 years, as creet as man could be, and the handsomest old man I ever saw in my life.

as erect as man could be, and the handsomest old man a ever saw in my life.

My sainted mother, Mary Gould Aimy, departed life at 72.

And your own mother, that writes these particulars, is now 84 years and 11 mentles. Will only add Providence, Jan. 15, 1855. KATHERINK ELLENY. is now 84 years and 11 menths. Will only add
Providence, Jan. 15, 1855. KATHERINE ELLENY.
I should say that Mrs. Hayes, fully as careful as
the Father of his Country, had the quilt carefully
covered to preserve it on the second occasion of its
use. It was beautifully stitched with—I should not
like to guess how many thousand evenly-measured
stitches; and, while the one side was a rich, standall-alone piece of blue silk, the reverse was chintz.
The interesting and valuable relic was furnished
for this recent occasion by its present possessor,
Mr. Conrad C. Ellery, who has received the following pleasant note from President Hayes in recognition of the compliment:
Executive Mansion, Washingeron, D. C., July 4,
ETT.—Wr. Courad C. Ellery, Providence, R. 1.—My
Dras Sin: I write to thank roy for the hone of sleeping under the beautiful historic quilt, once used by
Washington in Newport many years ago. The quilt,
the cordial welcome of the good people of Rhode Island,
the many pleasant surroundings, all combined to secure
sweet sleep and pleasant dreams. Accept my thanks,
and believe me your friend sincerely.

B. B. Hayes.

GRANT IN GERMANY.

From a Native Correspondent of the New York World.
COLOGER, July 10.—During his passage to Europe Gen. Grant is said to have devoted much time and stiention to the study of German, but I was surprised to discover how preficient he had be in that most difficult tongue. When he reached Cologne I was ready to receive him at the wharf, and, upon presenting him with my credentials as a special correspondent of the World, I was most cordially received myself. Prince Bismarck and special correspondent of the World, I was most cordially received myself. Prince Bismarck and Grd. Grant at once entered a droschki and were driven rapidly to the Gasthaus zum Adler, which had been graciously set aside by the Emperor as the General's headquarters during his sojoarn in the city which Coleridge has rendered famous for the extent and variety of its smells. As we proceeded through the streets towards our destination, we found them densely packed with an enthusiastic multifude waving their hats and crying, "Es lebe Gränt, der Freund des Kaisers! Es lebe Weitgemuthlichkeit!" Before the hotel a large brass band was playing. "The Beautiful Blue Danube "as we entered.

The greatest deference was paid to the General by the Frince, who, preceding us, led at once to a private room. The conversation then proceded in German, and was as follows, though, of course, I translate it:

Prince Bismarck—"What will yon drink, ex-President!"

Gen. Grant—"I will drink the red whisky of my country's Blue Grass."

Prince Bismarck—"That have we not; will you not rather partake of the stout beer of my pale uncle's green hotel!"

Gen. Grant—"The stout beer of your pale uncle's green hotel! I like not. To me it gives a sharp pain beneath the waistcoat of my blond tailor's best make. Rather do I drink the to-memuch-better-pleasing-but-yet-not-entirely-satisfactory Cognac of the beautiful France. Have you the pink umbrella of my dark brother-in-law's green aunt!"

Prince Bismarck—"What is that you say?"

Gen. Grant—"I beg your pardon. To me is it sick in the head. I thought not what I to thee said. Will you to me a cigar give? thereby I find myself much better. As Darius to the Alexander 10,000 talents sent, wherewith he Asia equally with him share would, answered this one: "The earth cannot two suns bear, nor Asia two kings."

Prince Bismarck—"He dreams of to-state-appertaining affairs of England and of Russia. Admirable man! In the middle of the to-him-with-festivity-absorbing affairs, he dreams of the state-craft. After the Gen. Grant at once entered a droschki and were

QUIPS. "The Turks are reported as having disappeared from Promisori." That must be a piace of note. "I'll pay you that money," wrote a delinquen

be the 1st prox."

"A Brooklyn dealer," says the Tribune, "has
two miles and a half of books for sale." To travel through all that distance in literature, it strikes us. a man would have to go by way of the Reading Railroad.—New York Commercial Advertiser. Casting Pearls—Waiter: "What would you be pleased to order, sir? We have potage printanier a la Julienne: Fricandeau de veau avec troquettes des pommes de terre: rissoles de bout—". Milesian: "Well, give us a plateful of whichever of them's nearest to Irish stew."—Beston Heraid.

We cannot learn any particulars of the hunting excursion made by a cross-eyed man and abother fellow last week. But the cross-eyed man has the air of one who discovers bimself in error, and the basement of the other fellow's pantaloops resembles the top of a pepper-box, and he does not sit down anywhere.— Home Sentines.

down anywhere.—Rome Sentinet.

Tom Howard kept a gun shop. Tom was a first-class workman, but distressingly, dilatory in the dispatch of business. He would meet his patrons with a positive promise, which he would renew month after month, until at length his shop became an armory of unfinished rihes and fowling-pieces. One day his neighbor Smith, who had suffered repeatedly by Tom's habit of procrastination, entered his shop. "Tom," said he, "I want you to make a gun for my little boy—a small, well-finished piece, and as light in the barrel as will be comistent with safety. "10 yes," said Tom; "I will make it immediately—you shall have

The late M. Ste. Claire Deville was one day discuss. Ing the question of the advance of knowledge with. I famous snatomist. "After all," he said, "you think t, have made great advances; but don't you think t, hat you are very much like the hackmen, who kno wall the streets, but haven't the remotest idea of w hat is going on in the house?" The Cream City's Chamber of Commerce in Danger.

Organization.

"I vant to go to the bad house," said a German on a City Point car yesterday. The bell-punch man told h m there were a good many along the route, and a ked for particulars. 'Vell," said the Teuton, 'I vants to go vere I can dake off mine glothes an d haf a schwim." He was let out at the corner of L street.—Boston Globe. gality of "Scalping." The other day a boy started to carry home a yellow-jacket's nest to tie to the dog's tail to have some fan. He did. 't get the nest all the way home, as it became. 'o heavy he couldn't carry it; but he succeeded in 'oaxing most of the yellow-jackets to accompany, im the whole distance, and they supplied him with so much anusement that he hasn't once thought 'y fun or the dog since, and doesn't think he ever 'vill.—Burlington Hawk-

Soon after dinner yesterday an elderly man, having the appearance of a suburba mite, hastily entered a Woodward avenue drug stove and excitedly called for the proprietor. When that gentleman came forward the stranger called out:

"Say, don't you know that Paris green is a rank posson?"

poison?"

'Of course I do," was the reply.

'And yet you leave a dozen big cans of it out here on the sidewalk, where fatal results may occur at any moment!"

'Oh, they are put out there every day as signs that we have the poison for sale." that we have the poison for sale."

'Take them right in—take 'em in this moment!" exclaimed the old man, waving his hand as high as the chandeller. "Suppose a boy comes alone!"

"Yes."
And s'pose'n he thinks that stuff is sugar, and eats a lot of it! Where will the law put you?
"Oh, don't get excited. No one can get at the contents of the cans."
'I will get excited, sir, when human life is in danger! I call upon you to put those cans down cally a love!"

danger! I call upon you to put these cans down cellar at once!"

"And I refuse."

"You do, eh! Well, sir, let me warn you. Some day a poor, innocent child, barely able to toddic around, will come along hers and see those cans. He will get down on his hands and knees and lick, lick at a can with his rosy tongue. In am hour he'll be dead, and the dark shadow of murder will fall athwart your door. Men will hiss your name, you'll go to the wall, and at last, driven to wild despair, you'll—"

"Have a glass of soda?" interrupted the druggist.

gist.

The old man looked at him keenly, glanced towards the cool fountain, and in a very soft voice owards the cool local state of I do. Put in sarsaparilla "Well, I don't care if I do. Put in sarsaparilla symp and plenty of water."

When he had drainen his glass he uttered a sigh of satisfaction, and passed out without even a glance at the cans.

REMEMBERED KINDNESS.

Ruleigh (N. C.) Neces.

In one of the hotly contested fights in Virginis luring the War, a Federal officer fell wounded In one of the hotty-contested agains in Virginia, during the War, a Federal officer fell wounded in front of the Confederate breas works. While lying there wounded and crying piteously for water, a Confederate seldier (James Moore, of Burke County, N. C.) declared his intention of supplying him with drink. The bullets were flying thick from both sides, and Moore's friends en deavored to disensed him from such a hazardous enterprise. Despite remonstrance and danger, however, Moore leaped the breastwork, canteen in hand, reached his wounded enemy, and gave him drink. The Federal, under a senre of gratitude for the timely service, took out his gold watch and offered it to his benefactor, but it was refused. The officer then asked the name of the man who had braved such danger to succor him; the name was given, and Moore returned unburt to his position behind the embankment. They saw nothing more of each other. Moore was subsequently wounded and lost a limb in one of the engagements in Virginia, and returned to his home in Burke County. A few days ago he received a communication from the Federal soldier to whom he had given the "cup of cold water" on the occasion alluded to, announcing that he had settled on him the sum of \$10,000, to be paid in four equal annual instalments of \$2,500 each. Investigation had established the fact that there was no mistake or deception in the matter.

A CHILD CATCHES A WRASEL The Newburg Journal telis the following story of adventure, the heroine being a young Miss of 12 years, daughter of a farmer residing near the village of Mount Hope: "While she was engaged feeding a hen and chickens, at an early hour this

feeding a hen and chickens, at an early hour this morning, a weasel made its appearance among the broad and seized one of the chicks. The pincky little girl grasped the chicken and varily endeavered to released it from the fatal jaws of its ravewant enemy. Bereft, in its eagerness for blood, of fear, the weasel held on, resisting all the efforts made to shake him off. Determined not to be beaten in the contest, the young hiss then seized the weasel by the nape of its neck and ran to the house, a distance of some 200 feet, making her appearance in the diningroom, where the family were seated at breakfast, with it firmly clutched in her grasp, her hands bleeding from repeated applications of its teeth and claws. Here the family dog was called in, but the weasel fastened its jaws in the upper lip of his dogship, who with howls of spain ran wildly about the room. The distress of the dog, a great household pet, again put the little girl upon her mettle, and seizing the weasel she choked him off the dog, and seizing the weasel she choked him off the dog. and seizing the weasel she choked him off the dog, but only to cause him to fasten his teeth in her thume, which he bit through and through. The pain must necessarily have been great; the child uttered no cry of distress, but patiently awaited until the grip of the weasel had been released by his being choked. The animal was then killed.

SORTING BEES. Mr. Ed Crane, of the firm of Crane & Mason, i onsiderable of a wag in his way, and the other da

considerance of a way in his way, and the other day he engaged the well-known celored individual, Joe Clark, to "sort his bees."

"How you want 'em sorted, bose?" asked Joe.
"I want the drones taken away from the workers," said Ed, seriously. "It will only be a short ioh."

workers," said Ed, seriously. "It will only be a short job."
"All right. Mister Crane, I'll do up de job in good style," said the eccentric darkey, as he shuffied out the side doer and up street. While waltring along the street, and thinking of the liberal pay he was to receive, the thought suddenly flashed across his brain, "How's I gwine to tell dem drones from de workers". He paused and wiped the huge drops of sweat from his dark brow, and the more he thought the more he perspired. Suddenly he poked his head into the drug-store and asked: "How's I gwine to sort them buzzers? How you know de drones from de workers?"
"Feel of the ends of the bees," said Ed, amid a general laugh.

A BOY'S TRUTHFULNESS.

Burlington Hawkeye.

John Brongham, in his "Birds and Poets," tells the best story, illustrative of a boy's proneness to tell and his calm confidence in the power of a lie, we ever read. A teacher, after long and patient ever read. A teacher, after long and patient watching, catches a boy eating an apple in school, a misdeed he had frequently committed and as repeatedly lied out of. "Ah ha." excisimed the teacher, "I've caught you at it this time." "Caught me at what?" asked the boy, in conscious innocence. "Eating that apple." "Ain't eating no apple." The astomished teacher compelled the boy to open his mouth, and a great slab of apple was extracted therefrom. "Didn't know it was there," sturdily asserted the boy.

VIOLETS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAWNDALE, July 10. —I found these verses (written by my little sister, 12 years of age) to-day, and, thinking them very pretty and well written considering the age of the writer, I send them to you for publication. If you will insert them in our paper, you will greatly oblige

ANNIE'S SISTER. VIOLETS.
Little Violets, purple and blue,
O how dearly I love you.
Hiding your beauty in the grass,
Peeping at people as they pass. Children watch for your pretty face; Maidens gather you for your grace; And, as you stand on my table at home, You fill the room with your sweet perfu

None will miss you more than I, Little Violets, when you die; And, when you drop your pretty head, I will know that you are dead. ANNIE M. B—.

AWAKE.

Awake, O listless dreamer! Take up the fight of life, And prove yourself a hero in The great and glorious strife.

Cast by your idle longings— Vain longings ne'er come true: There's work enough, and earnest, For idle hands to do. Awake, O listless dreamer! Look far, and o'er the land You see none idle but yourself Why thusly do you stand?

The world is marching onward
With carnest step and true;
You idly sit and falter,
'There's naught for me to do.'

Arise and look about you!
You see a helpless one—
Give it your aid—God's Angel
Records a good deed done. Arise and struggle onward!
The day's not made for sleep.
Arise! when harvest comes, you'll find
That those who sow will reap.
AL Porry, Wis.
L. A. Ossogne MILWAUKEE.

Another Suit Against Members of That

Case to Be Made Up to Test the Le-

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—The question is being asked in our city, and with much seriousness, "How long shall we have a Chamber of Commerce among us?" Since my last to you, published in your issue of the 9th inst., several more suits have been commenced against mem-bers of the Chamber of Commerce, and it is asserted that many more are to be instituted. Quite a recent one, commenced since my last letter, is that of James Luxern against Moak & Scurr, a commission-house. Both of the firm are members of the Chamber of Commerce; and the former is a brother of the Postmaster of Watertown, Wis. In this case there is nothing dishonorable charged against the firm; it is not in any way alleged that any trickery or anything else has been done at variance or in conflict with their duties as brokers. As the case is one of singular novelty, and the suit the

I am anxious, as your correspondent, to see it appear "firstly" in THE TRIBUNE; and as it is one of PECULIAR INTEREST,

I give it at some length:

Moak & Scurr were the wheat-brokers for theorge Overmire, and transacted a large amount of business for him in "puts," "calls," "spots," "straddles," etc.; and on June 30, 1877, rendered to Overmire an account exhibiting the whole of the transactions,—the account showing a balance due to Overmire of \$368 excess of profits over losses in the various transactions. That balance remained in the hands of Moak & Scurr. Overmire was indebted to one James Luxern; and to him. Luxern, Overmire sold the account,—Luxern receiving it and crediting it as so much cash received. Luxern demands the payment of the 368 from Moak & Scurr, who have the payment of the 368 from Moak & Scurr, who have the payment of the 368 from Moak & Scurr, who

payment of the \$308 from Moak & Scafr, who
REFUSE TO PAY IT OVER;
hence Luxern brings suit to recover that
amount. That refusal, as I am informed, is
based upon the fact that Moak & Scurr hold a
note against Overmire for a larger amount than
the balance due, but that the note does not fall
the multi-service which. due until next winter, which, of course, is no de-

George P. Harrington is the attorney of record, and Rogers & Hover are of counsel for Luxern. Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler are counsel for defendants.

fendants.

THE COUNSEL OF THE PLAINTIPP CLAIM
that Moak & Scurr are simply trustees of so
much money, \$368, which they received from
outside parties while they were the agents of
Overmire, and that they, Moak & Scurr, cannot
defend the suit if they were inclined
to do so, on the ground of
the transactions being void under the
statutes of frauds. And they argue, further,
that, allowing all of the transactions to have
been void, none other than the principals to
those transactions could set up that defense, as
the brokers were not parties, but simply agents,
interested so far as their commissions were conthe brokers were not parties, but simply agents, interested so far as their commissions were concerned, and no further; and they, as brokers, having received their commissions, all their relation to the transactions had entirely ceased, and that they now are simply trustees of so much money belonging to Overmire in their hands, which amount is claimed by Luxern under the assignment of Overmire to him.

In conversation with several attorneys relative to some of the cases pending, and about others projected, much stress was laid by several of them—and particularly to the one I have given you above—on the

them—and particularly to the one I have given you above—on the DECISION OF OUR SUPREME COURT In Hooker vs. Knab, 25 Wis., pp. 511. In that case a note was given for the difference in the purchase of 2,000 bushels of wheat: the date of the note was May 29, 1808, and the amount \$375. The case was an appeal from the Circuit Court of Milwaukee, where judgment was rendered on the note. The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Circuit Court, and the Judge, Cole, says, referring to the transaction: It must be conceded that the original agreement which formed the consideration of the note was yold by the express language of the statute.

This question arises between the original parties to the note, where the consideration may be inquired into. And what was the consideration of the note? It was a mere nullity. For "A contract declared you by statute is in all respects a nullity. It cannot for any purpose be considered as ever having had a being or existence."—Dixon, C. J., in Brandeis vs. Newstatti, 13 Wis., 142-149.

C. J., in Brandels vs. Newtadti, 13 Wis., 142149. In Frey vs. The Oity of Pond du Lac. Mr.
Justice Paine says: It is a general rule that a
promise to pay for a past consideration, for which
there is not, and never has been, any legal liability
on the part of the party promising, does not make
a contract binding in law. It is placed upon the
same footing with a promise which does not purport to be for any consideration.

Within the principle of these authorities, the
note had no consideration to support it. There
never was any obligation enforceable in law to deliver the wheat.

By the Court. The judgment of the Circuit
Court is reversed, and a new trial awarded.

Your readers will see that, while the case of

By the Court. The judgment of the Circuit Court is reversed, and a new trial awarded.

Tour readers will see that, while the case of Hooker vs. Knab is clear beyond doubt as to the statute of frauds in its application to most of the transactions taking place upon the Chamber of Commerce, yet it can hardly be claimed to apply to the one of Luxern vs. Moak & Scurr. Still another and the GRAVEST OF ALL QUESTIONS is about coming up. Several parties who have been heavy losers by scalping contemplate the bringing of suits to recover back their losses, going back as far as six years. And I am told that lawyers of considerable eminence here nave given it as their opinion that all such losses can be recovered at law, and that all the decisions of our courts point in that direction. If such is the fact, the beginning of the end is at hand, for who could then "scalp" in safety? The moral effect thus produced would be beyond calculation, and would be halled with unbounded delight by every right-minded person.

I have been told, within the past bour, that one of the most skillful attorneys in our city has been retained to draw up a contract, for the express purpose of

express purpose of MAKING A TEST CASE, to carry the case to the Supreme Court, and get a decision thereon. You can thus see how important the matter is becoming. The press here are reticent on this whole subject, as you have doubtless noticed; as to the object of which reticence various surmises are made, and certain reasons are given.

Fiat Justitia.

CURRENT OPINION.

The action of the Louisiana Democrats in The action of the Louisians Democrats in indicting the members of the Louisians Returning Board is a gross violation of the pledges given by their leaders; and we predict that, if their scheme is carried into effect, it will prove for them and their party in the South as fatal a piece of policy as could have been advised by their bitterest foes.—

Boston Journal (Rep.).

We cannot afford to stoop down to the level of Wells or Anderson, or even to dignify them by punishment. It smacks too much of undignified revenge, and too little of the magnanimity of Southern men and Democrats, to pause in the work of restoration and rehabilitation to hunt up and manacle the Wellses and Andersons. These are dead issues.—Nashville (Tenn.) American (Dem.).

(Dem.).

We think the [President's Civil-Service] order is a very good one, and one that is eminently fitting and proper; but, as for its effect being something wonderful, and a removal of the evils of Civil-Service, as some pretend to imagine, we do not believe. We are glad, however, the President has made the order, and hope he will "bounce" the first man that he catches disregarding it.—Belvidere (Ill.) Northwestern) Bep.).

Belviders (Ill.) Northwestern) Rep.).

We trust that the people of Louisiana, when they come to soberly reflect upon the danger of these political trials, will besitate to pursue a course which might ultimately precipitate the State into new troubles and disasters. Let the North be patient. Let it trust the honor and sense of justice of the people Louisiana, who are interested in not having the expiring embers of civil discord fanned into new life by injudicious political prosecutions.

— Washington Republican (Rep.).

Washington Republican (Rep.).

The jollincation at Trenton cannot deceive the people. Mr. Robeson's record is made up and its characteristics known, although investigation, ingeniously bassed may not have brought ont all the ficts. His reputation cannot be drowned in hogeheads of champagne, or clarified by a deluge of post-prandial eloquence. His example is one to be shunned, not followed; his exnool of politics is one of pestilent doctrine. He belongs to the era of shoddy patriotism which is happily passed.—
Philadelphia Times (Ind.).

Philadelphia Times (Ind.).

The attempt to fill the country with "cheap silver" would bring to us the silvar which is now a drug in the European market, and we should get if cheaply, especially as we are producing fit or circy millions a year of it. Whe should have an apparently cheap money, just as greenbacks appeared to be cheap, prices would adjust themselves by appearing to rise, gold would remain demonstrated as it is now practically, and be quoted at 105 perhaps, the silver dollar instead of

integrity.—Hartford Cowrant (Rep.).

It is now said that Mr. Tilden is at the totom of the movement against the members the Louisiana Returning Board. It is to be not the report is true. Mr. Tilden has a perso motive for finding out whatever of wrong-do may have marked the proceedings in Louisia Let others, who are also anxious to discredit Board, join them, and let us have a fair investition, without whitewashing. We have yet to any evidence that the Republicans, as a body, any Republican in particular, is a fraid of a truthful testimony.—Boston Advertiser (Rep.).

We shall begin to see of what stuff Gov. Nicholls and the so-called "better class" of Louisiana Democrats are really made. The indictment of the Returning Board has no reference to the alleged offense. No man in Louisiana expects that the status of any one now in office, from President down, will be affected in the slightest degree by the result of the trials, whstever it may be. But the indictments will serve to show which faction is uppermost in Louisiana; whether Nicholls can or cannot deliver the goods that he sold so readily in April and May last. If he can, all will be well, at least for the present; if he cannot, it will be interesting to see what Mr. Matthews, Mr. Foster, and several other gentlemen prominent in conciliatory politics, will say about it.—Clevelans Leader (Rep.).

politics, will say about it.—Clevelans Leader (Rep.).

Gov. Chamberlain pictures the Administration as abandoning the Southern Republicans. He represents it as as seizing the fruits of disputed success for itself and denying them to the very men who gained them. All this would be forcille if it rested upon a just statement of the case. But it does not. The President sacrificed nothing which was not aircady lost. Under the old policy every Southern State but two went out of Republican hands. These two could not have been carried under it again. The President simply withdrew the troops, and then the Packard and Chamberlain Governments crumbled to pieces. They could only have been upheld by military force, and military force, with a Democratic House, was no longer practicable. This is the key of the case, and this is what Gov. Chamberlain does not meet.—Albany Evening Journal (Rep.).

The Southern Democracy will remain first of the kind ever commenced in Wisconsin,

does not meet.—Albany Evening Journal (Rep.).

The Southern Democracy will remain united. They will be united in defense, not of the man, but of the principle. They will stand by Mr. Hayes, not because he is President, but because he is right. In honor they can do no less! Mr. Hayes, in his action concerning Louisiana and South Carolina, roturned to the paths from which President after President had strayed. The South-Cannot, for her own sake or the country's sake, allow him, for that reason, to be stricken down. It is not necessary that political parties shall break ranks, or Democrats become Republicans. The strictest party allegiance, as we understand it, is compatible with the cordial support of whatover is just and right, by whomsoever done. The country is higher than party. Mr. Hayes is assalled, not for what he is, but because of what he has done. On that platform the Southern Democrats can uphoid and defend him!—Charleston (S. C.) News and Couries (Dem.).

The Almighty, in His generous and noble

and defend him!—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem.).

The Almighty, in His generous and noble gifts to America and Americans, has made their mountains the storchouse, and them the custodians, of this precious metal. Is it showing to the world a proper spirit to say that so much and no more shall go forth with the broad stamp of this Government on its face? Or is it exactly just to the miner, who deprives himself of the comforts of life, endures the hardships of camp, and accepts the lottery of the mines, to compel him to seek a market in foreign lands for list "dust"—taken from American mines—in the form of buillon? We have sliver. That is, our sisters, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, have it in unlimited quantities; and we have in our own State the men and the grain necessary to bring it forth. Why cannot our Government say to them, Go and dig it out; we have the mints ready to coin it, and all shall be stamped that you will bring. Constantly refusing to do so is simply saying. We are afraid after all that it is no better than Government certificates of indebtedness; or else we are acting the dog in the manger.—Toneka (Mas.) Commonwealth (Rep.). indebtedness; or else we are acting the dog in the manger. - Topeka (Kas.) Commonwealth (Rep.).

indestedness; or vise we are setting the dog in the manger. —Topeka (Mas.) Commonwealth (Rep.).

Specially noticeable are the remarks of the [Mississippi Republican State] Committee in regard to Fresident Hayes. They indorse his course and commend him to the support of Republicans North and South. Much importance is to be attached to the utterances of Mississppi Republicans upon this point. They have fought and bled in the cause of their country, and they owe their oppression and discomfiture in the field of politics, which is to them the field of freedom, not to the act of President Hayes, but to events that preceded his Administration, over which he has no control, and which now, if he were so disposed, he could not influence directly. The Republicans of Mississippi are now centent to await a division in the Democratic party in that State, infending to throw their strength with those who shall recognize their rights and respect the Constitution. This opportunity will depend very largely upon the vote of Ohio in October. The waves are rolling in that direction, and if Ohio shall carry the Republican banner to triumph, those waves will elevate a party into power in Mississippi that will give electors, now virtually disfranchesod, their rights. — Cincinnati Gastiet (Rep.).

There threatens to be some disturbance of

There threatens to be some disturbance of the Union Pacific Railroad Ring. Secretary Schurz has appointed Government-Director Harrison, of Indiana, the only one of the crowd who has shown a disposition to tell what he knows of the irregularities and corruptions on the inside, to find out what has become of some \$304,000 of bonds that rank as "lost" on the books of the railroad, but on which the railroad and the Government are constantly paying interest. They mysteriously disappeared, as alieged, at the time that the Company made their forced change of headquarters from New York to Boston under Jim Fisk's persecutions. There have been investigations by the Directors, but they always stopped just before finding out, or else the results were suppressed. One of the investigations is reported to show that the bond went into the pockets of Sidney Dillon. nating out, or else the results were suppressed. One of the investigations is reported to show that the bonds went into the pockets of Sidney Dillon, B. F. Ham, and a man named Grane, all connocted with the Company, and there have been ensuicious efforts on the part of Mr. Blaine and also by William E. Chandler, who is one of the attorneys of the Union Pacific Ring, to suppress the facts. It is to be hoped that Mr. Schurz and Mr. Harrison will be more successful in probing this somewhat suspicious mystery.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

be more successful in probing this somewhat suspicious mystery.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

The repeal of the coinage regulation of 1873, and of the section of the Revised Statutes of 1874 demonstring silver, is the thing needful. In other words, restore the old specie basis. We can not resume without the use of both metals. Remonetize silver. Make it unlimited legal-tender. Give us the old money measure. Let us have again the coins of standard value, March 18, 1860, and July 14, 1870. tall this the Gazetts cries for now, but it wants an arrangement patented by which there shall be just as much silver coined in dollars as shall not demonetize gold. No silver advocate ever proposed to demonetize gold. No silver advocate ever proposed to demonetize gold. The object of demonetizing silver was to make gold dearer. One object in remonetizing silver is to make gold cheaper. It is the Double Standard that must be applied. And we do not want to try any new experiments. We want, preparatory to resumption, the metallie measure that existed at the time of the suspension of specie payments. The Gazette is ready to run with the chariot whose wheels are dollars of gold and silver, but the position that it occupies is that of the dog tied under the wagon. The position is not very useful or ornamental, but the movement is progreasive.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.).

One of our exchanges, trying to applegize for Gen. Gen. Grant's abortcomuser.

namental, but the movement is progressive.—Gincinnati Commercial (Ind.).

One of our exchanges, trying to apologize for Gen. Grant's shortcomings as a civil officer, says: "Meanwhile the President who, though himself homest, had a fatal incapacity to discern disnonesty in others, had continually about him all the most suspicious partners or advocates of the Rings. A kind of carnival of political moneymaking and speculation had set in. Congress by its legislation aided in blowing the bubble. The cities of the country began to be covered with costly marble palaces, each involving fat contracts to be paid for by public taxation. A Ring was created with sovereign power to improve the District of Columbia, under whom a debt of \$25,000,000 was piled up in about two years, bankrupting the District, and throwing the debt upon the shoulders of the people of the country. There were revenue frauds, Custom-House extortions, pension swindles, and Indian-sapply steals without number. A Secretary of War, disgraced by official bribery, was permitted to resign. The great Whisky Rings of St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities made hay while the sun shone, and with such honor as proverbially prevails among thieves, paid their regular and liberal contributions into the campaign treasury of the party."

We do not observe that any one has taken

prevails among thieves, paid their regular and investing contributions into the campaign treasury of the party."

We do not observe that any one has taken in Mr. Blaine's positive misstatement in what he says as to the Southern States striking out from their Constitutions the distinct recognition of the paramount authority of the Federal Government. Of the eleven States which went into the rebellion, nine recognized the supermacy of Federal authority in their State Constitutions, if we may assume that Louisians and South Carolina (hitherto Republican) do, the Constitutions of those States not being before us. As to Tennessee, we are not informed. The new Constitutions of Arkanass, we believe, is silent in regard to secession. But, on the other hand, the Constitutions of North Carolina. Alabama. Mississippi. and Texas, all of which have been amended and three of which have been revised entirely very recently, all retain positive declarations on this point. The Constitution of 1875 of North Carolina, forinstance, says in the declaration of rights:

ART. I. SEC. 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American union; that there is no right on the part of the State to secete, and that all stiempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union or to sever anid antion, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State Mississippi says in the Constitution of 1838-9, which has been since amended, and to which amend are now pending, without affecting this section:

SEC. 20. The right to withdraw from the Federal Union on account of any real or supposed grievances.

ion:

Suc. 20. The right to withdraw from the Federal Union on account of any real of supposed grievances shall never be assumed by this State; nor shall any law be passed in derogation of the paramount allegiance of the citizens of this State to the Government of the United States. Alabams says in the Constitution of 1874-'5:

Texas says in the Constitution of 1875-'6; Texas says in the Constitution of 1875-6;
Section I. Texas is a free and independent State,
subject only to the Constitution of the United States.
We have quoted enough to prove the falsity of
Mr. Blaine's statement that the Southern States
which have "changed their Constitutions" since
the period of reconstruction have, "in every instance save one, struck out the paramount authority of the Union and the paramount allegiance of
the citizen to the National Government,"—SpringJeid (Mass.) Republican (Ind.). A FAMOUS MOSQUE.

The Church of St. Sophia --- Constantine's Golden Temple.

Twice Destroyed and Twice Rebuilt --- The Glory and the Shame of Christendom."

G. W. Stoddard in San Prancisco Chronicle.

Over the roofs of Stamboul rise the thousand where the roots of Stamboul rise the thousand minarets of the mosques that are scattered every where through the length and breadth of the great city. More than a million souls are within call of the muezzins who proclaim Mohammed the prophet of Allah and prayer better than the prophet of Alian and prayer bester us, pomp. In Stamboul the mosques are numerous, and three or four of them are marvels of archi-tecture. Close to the Seraglio there is a temple that seems not to have been made with hands. Indeed, tradition attributes much of its beauty

that seems not to have been made with hands. Indeed, tradition attributes much of its beauty to the angels, under whose immediate direction it was reared. Looking upon this supurb structure over the roofs of Stamboul your eye is fixed in wonder and delight upon the nine domes heaped together one upon the other like a cluster of huge bubbles with the largest one floating at the top, where it seems to swim in the air and suspend the others. The minarets that spring from the four corners of the building are as alenderly and elegantly proportioned as wax tapers, and the three gaileries that girdle them are as chaste and as significent as if they were jeweled rings betrothing earth and heaven. This miraculous mosque—it is as voluptuous in form as any Queen of the East—is

"ATA SOFIA."

the St. Sophia that fifteen centuries ago sprang into existence as if by magic, and was dedicated by the Emperor Constantine to the Divine Wisdom, the Word, the second person in the Holy Trinity. Is there a temple under the sun whose history is more romantic, whose fate is more pitiful, whose future is more uncertain? Listen to the marvelous story of St. Sophia: In the twentieth year of the reign of Constantine, A. D. 325, the same in which the Council of Nice was opened and the foundations of the new city walls and palaces of Constantinople were laid, arose this temple of Divine Wisdom. A hundred architects superintended it; under each architect were 100 masons. An angel had appeared to the Emperor in a dream and given orders as to the distribution of these artisans and the nature of their work. Five thousand masons were placed on the right side of the building and 5,000 upon the left. The Emperor, dressed in coarse linen, his head bound with a cloth and a stick in his hand, daily visited the workmen and hastend the progress of the building by

in his hand, daily visited the workmen and hastened the progress of the building by

BRIBES AND GIFTS.

The walls and arches were constructed of brick, overlaid with the rarest marble, granite and porphyry; Phrygian white marble, with hose eelored stripes; green marble from Laconica; blue from Libys; black Celtic marble, with white veins; Bosphorus marble, white, with black veins; Thessalian, Molossian, Proconnesian marble; Egyptian starred granite and Saitic porphyry—all these were lavished upon the inner wails of the Temple. Antique columns were brought from the ruins of the most famous temples of the ancient faith and wrought into the structure—columns of Isis and Ostris; pillars from the Temples of the Sun at Baabek, of the Sun and Moon at Hellopolis and Ephesus, of Pallas at Athens, of Phœbus at Delos, and of Cybeic at Cyzkus. The mortar was made with barley-water and the foundations were cemented with a mastic made of lime and barley-water. The chalk-white tiles from Rhodes that covered the arch of the cupolas bear the inscription: "God has founded it, and it will not be overthrown; God will support it in the blush of the dawn." These tiles were laid by twelves, and after each layer relies were built in while the priests sang hymns and said prayers for

that covered the arch of the cupolas bear the inscription: "God has founded it, and it will not be overthrown; God will support in the blush of the dawn." These tiles were laid by the will be priests sang hymns and said prayers for THE DURABILITY OF THE EDIFICE and the prosperity of the church. When the question arose whether the light should fall upon the high altar through one or two arched windows, the Emperor and the architects were in a hot dispute but an anger appeared and directed that the light should fall through three windows, in honor of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. The altar, more costly than gold, was to be composed of every precious material, bedded together with gold and silver, incrusted with pearls and jewels. Four and above it was a cross of gold dorned with precious stones and weighing fire and seventy pounds. The throne of the Patriarch and the seven seals of the priests were of silver; about the altar were golden pillars and by the pulpit stood a golden cross, 100 pounds so the pressure of the parts and jewels. Four and twenty colossal and pearls. The sacred vessels were of purest gold; there were 47,000 chalice clotheworked in pearls and jewels. Four and twenty colossal and pearls. The sacred vessels were of purest gold; there were 47,000 chalice clotheworked in pearls and jewels. Four and twenty colossal and pearls. The sacred vessels were of purest gold; there were 47,000 chalice clotheworked in pearls and jewels. Four and twenty colossal abooks of the Evangelists, with golden covers, weighed each twenty hundredweight. The gold in THE VINE-FORMED CANDELABRA for the high altar, the pulpit and the gallery fer females amounted to 5,000 hundredweight of the purest quality. There were two candelabra doors were venered with planks said to have been taken from Noah's ark. Above the boly font in the church, there were of irror, amber, and cedar, the principal door of silver. Three doors were of irror, amber, and cedar, the principal door of silver. Three doors were of irror

pounds each. The doors were of ivorr, amber, and cedar, the principal door of silver. Three-doors were veneered with planks said to have been takes from Noah's ark. Abore the holy feat in the church, there were four trumpets to be the very trumpets at whose blast the walls of dericho were 'overthrown. The floor was to have been paved with gold, but the wise fustinian abandoned this idea, fearing that his successors might be tempted to dismantie the Temple. The floor was therefore of clouded marble, over which faint waving lines imitated the advance of the sea, and from the four corners of the Temple these mimic waves flowed silently toward the four vestbules, in the manner of the four rivers of Paradise. At the fountain of the priests twelve shells received the rain-water, and twelve lions, twelve leopards, and twelve does spat it forth again. An angel gave the plan and the name of the Temple.

TWICE THE TEMPLE WAS DESTROYED by fire and twice to the music of Chrysostom's voice, came at last to echo the blasphemies of infided and the groans of the wounded and dying. At the capture of Constantinople the clergy, the virgins dedicated to God, and a multitude of people of all classes crowded into the church and sought refure before the high altar. Mohammed, at the head of the Osmanis, rode into the sanctuary, forced his way through the affrighted throng, and, leaping from his horse at the altar, he cried: "There is no God but God, and Mohammed His is prophet!" A hideous scene of slaughter followed, and the Temple was descerated. The Sultans have despoiled it of fits pictorial beauty in are added minarets and abutments to support the tottering southeast wall; have caused the rich frescost to be piastered over with a yellowish substance; have chipped away, wherever it was possible, the carved symbol of the cross; have hung great disks graven with the names of the four companions of the Prophet over the seraphins under the dome, with their slender wings crossed above and hole wand make the high the vincertaints of the

THE EMIGRANT-SHIP.

The brave ship sails o'er the bounding seas, In stately grandeur beneath the breeze. Its decks are crowded with young and old, Whose hearts are parer than freights of gold. They've wandered away from that Green, Green Lale Whose hearts are parer than freights of gold. They've wandered away from that Green, Green Lale Whose hearts are parer than freights of gold. They've wandered away from that Green, Green Lale Whose hearts are parer than freights of gold. They we wandered away from that Green, Green Lale Whose hearts and, with a lear-stained cheek. They see o'er the far horizon's breast mow not And driven them of from that sunny home. They see o'er the far horizon's breast That Emeraid apot that one gave them rost; But sickness, and sorrow, and death hath come, And driven them off from that sunny home. The mother there, with a joyless eye.

It plasters see them, Then fondly watches the little ones round—Yet not even there is a solace found. She looks far off in the fading light.

As the last glimpse of Erni recedes from her sight The shidren care not; they know no grief—Their life to that period was bright and brief, For a mother's heart, howe'er great her wo, Will cherish and fondle where er she li go; Though hunger and powerly emarly sting. She 'll shield them all with Love's sheltering wing. Her heart is back to a narrow bed.

Where lately her burning tears were shed; The love of her girlhood, hope of her life. Lies there, and no peace has the widowed wife: The love of her girlhood, hope of her life. Lies there, and no peace has the widowed wife: The love of her girlhood, hope of her life. Neath the willow's shade, o'es the Western wava. Her heart is back to a narrow bed.

Ritraordinary Accident.

**The love of her girlhood, hope of her life. Lies there, and no peace has the widowed wife: The love of her girlhood, hope of her life. Neath the willows shade, o'es the Western wava. Her heart is back to that lonely grave.

**Chilagent of the children wava. Her heart is back to that lonel

than a lark's song. It is apparently the sput taneous expression of the singer, who voluntarily yields to every passion of the heart, and finds a sensual pleasure in the distracting regards of his own delightful voice. We pause to listen. The youngster was rocking his body to and fro and sending his delictious notes along like vocal sunbeams sparkling among the him domes of the mosque. He stopped suddenly, like a bird in a cage, startled and curious; thus stretched out his slender hand for alms, gave us a baby scowl that had something of inherited hate in it, and shut his small mouth with soon as a little distance. He stretched his next and started after us; again began rocking to and fro; piped a little, chirped softly to himself, and then, with one daring flight, soared into the seventh heaven of melody and floated thore in an extrasy of fanaticisus. During the seven holy nights of Islam, in the last month of Ramazan, 10,000 lanters biaze before the legent at the top of the cupols: "God is the light of the heavens and of the earth." The lanterns are PANTASTICALLY MINGLED with huge shell and glittering pendants. The mosque is a palace of fire. On the night of the Predestination—the night on which the Korawas sent down from heaven—the Sultan repairs with his whole court to St. Sonhia fer midnets. than a lark's song. It is ap

mosque is a palace of fire. On the night of the Predestination—the night on which the Kormwas sent down from heaven—the Sultan repairs with his whole court to St. Sophia for midnight prayers. At the close of the service he retires to the Seraglio, attended by a thousand torch-bearers, and there his mother brings him a visgin slave, who is at once borne away to his herem. From the dome of St. Sophia flasher acrescent that is visible 100 miles at sea. It may be seen even from the summit of the Bithynian crescent that is visible 100 miles at sea. It may be seen even from the summit of the Bithynian Olympus. It stands where the cross stood, and marks the glory and the shame of Christendom. The temple that was the pride of the earth has fallen from the hands of angels to be the threshold of that harem wherein is publicly sacrificed the lily of yerginity,—and at a ridiculously early age, too.

THE ELECTRIC CANDLE.

Regulia de la Reina 1 Partagas, 1st, 1-10 ... Londres 2d, Resa Conchas, 1st, 1-1 Solitarios, 1-20 Queen Regulia, 1-10 ... Elegantes, 1-10 ... Comme II Faut, 1-20 Londres Chico, 1-10 ... Jerlinas, 1-10 ... Derra Bouffe, 1-10 ... The Wonderfal Light It Sheds.

The London Financial Opinion sent a special reporter to witness the experiment made at the East and West India Docks, on June 26, of the new Electric Light:

The experiments appear to have been most highly successful, and to have surprised even the experimentalists themselves. On a previous occasion the random steam-engine-provided for the generation of the electricity, and having, of course, nothing to do whatever with the merits of the new candle—broke down, much so ine diagnat of the spectators, many of whom had come to witness the trial from great distances. Thus, among thevisitors were Prof. Liebig, Dr. Ruboch, Maj. de Winton, Capt. Sale, R. B., Mr. Penn, Mr. P. de New Proster, Mr. R. P. Spicer (the distinguished gas engineer), Prof. Abel (from the Royal Laborator, Woolwich), Mr. E. J. Reed, C. B., Mr. Adams, Engineer of the Great Eastern, and a variety of gentlemen connected with the Government telegraphs and the principal railways of the Kingdom On the second occasion, however, the experiments seemed to have succeeded from end to end. The steam engine used for generating the electricity was an 8-horse power, of which only 3%-horse power was used for the purpose of producing all the experiments. We learn, however, from persons who were there, that the 2½-power was by no means required, and that for all the electricity that was wanted, a boy turning a fly-wheel would have answered the purpose equally well. One correspondent of Financial Opision says that a place illuminating was a yard, so far as be could mass out, 110 by 80 feet, rather more than less, equal, say, to 10,000 square feet, or over 1,000 square yards, or we might take it at something like the space contained in a square of which the sides should measure thirty yards. This space was lit up in a surprising manner by four electric eardiers of the yard, in a kind of misty fig. The difference, in fact, is stated to have been really surprising. Not only does this new tirt, which is described as a peculiarity shifts wh The above goods are a
RICH COLORS.
The following is the or
gars by the Judges of the
bitton (Phila., 1878):
"By actual tests of the
perts of the group or Ju
Cigars were found to be
fixor to the best imports.
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Respectfully dedicated to Str John Arnot, late Mayor of Cork, Ireland, and Member of Par-liament for Kinsale,—one of my Mother's dear frienas, in the old, old time.

Sweet Spirit, why thus gaze With those sad eyes upon thy erring child? O why thus, out the haze Se golden, dost thou stare so mournfully mild?

Thy deep-blue eyes, with look Of old, but with the sense eternal fill'd, Doth search my whole life's book, Perchance to have all love within thee kill'd.

Yet still that old, sad smile I see, and wonder if from thy bright sphere, Where there can live no guile. Thou can'st endure to gaze upon a soul so sere

Mother! That smile still there! How can I gaze upon that Angel-face, In this my dumb despair, And not be blasted through my soul's deface?

O Wretch! to cause thee pain. Through the eternal years, perhaps, to last! Why doth not God send rain Of hissing fire, thy guilty Son to blast?

But no; still same, and smile I've seen of old a thousand times, to greet The Truant; 'twould beguile Him ever from his cherish'd sin, so sweet.

If then would'st on me frown,
"Twould ease the dull, dead pain of this lost soul
That doth, from foot to crown,
Scarce own one spot free from its sins' control.

I might to stranger plead
The blasted hopes of life, the cruel stings of mea.
A riven heart decayed,
Like oak once struck by lightning, cleft again.

That which was all my Heaven, When, young and true, I own'd thy heart's sweet

spell,
I scarce dare tell, is even
Now my deepest—aye, darkest, deadliest Hell!
JULY 10, 1877.
Jos. K. C. FORBEST.

THE EMIGRANT-SHIP.

But thou knowest too well.

Mine might have been a far more worthy life,
Had I but clung to spell
Thy presence cast or ere I chose Hell's strife.

Thou wilt not frown on me! Then let me hide myself away. I dare not look on thee; I dare no longer catch thine eyes' sad ray!

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